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Health care professionals and official-language minorities in Canada, 2001 and 2011

by Jean-François Lepage and Émilie Lavoie

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Table of contents

Acknowledgments 3
Introduction 5
Part 1 7
Canada outside Quebec 7
Atlantic 8
Ontario 8
Western Canada 9
Quebec 9
Regions in the province of Quebec 10
Part 2 11
Balance between offer of and demand for health care services in the minority language 11
Comparing offer and demand 11
Ratio of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language per 1,000 population 12
Francophones outside Quebec 12
Atlantic 13
Ontario 14
Western Canada 15
Anglophones in Quebec 16
Conclusion 18
Appendix A 20
A.1 Sub-provincial regions 20
A.2 Groups of health care professionals 23
A.3 Methodological notes 24
Note on national household survey (NHS) data 24
A.4 Methodology used to calculate the expected number of professionals in 2011 25
Appendix B Data tables 26
References 60

Health care professionals and official-language minorities in Canada, 2001 and 2011

by **Jean-François Lepage** and **Émilie Lavoie**

Introduction

Language is an important factor in accessing health care for linguistic minorities, particularly on first contact with a health care professional (Bowen 2011). Family physicians, nurses and pharmacists provide frontline health care, as do paramedics. For psychologists and social workers, communication—and therefore language—is a key working tool during consultations with clients.

Since 2003, Health Canada has been supporting activities to improve access to health care in French outside Quebec and in English in Quebec, including the training and retention of bilingual health professionals, through the Official Languages Health Contribution Program (OLHCP).[1] Over a 15 year period, thousands of additional health care professionals, including family physicians, psychologists, physiotherapists, nurses, pharmacists and several types of technicians, have received training in French in universities outside Quebec that are members of the *Consortium national de formation en santé* (CNFS). In Quebec, McGill University has coordinated an initiative to provide language training to more than 12,000 staff members in the health and social services system. It has also set up an internship and bursary program for bilingual students to foster better access to health care in English.

In 2009, on behalf of Health Canada, Statistics Canada published a report entitled *Health Care Professionals and Official-language Minorities in Canada: 2001 and 2006*. The report painted an initial portrait of the pool of certain groups of professionals who provide or are likely to provide health care services to English and French linguistic minority communities. In a way, this report builds on the one released in 2009—it provides a more detailed portrait of official language trends in specific health occupations by comparing 2001 and 2011 data.

The first objective of this report is to present detailed statistics on the number of health care professionals by various linguistic characteristics. The tables presented in the appendix provide the reader with exhaustive and valuable information. This report also aims to estimate how and to what extent the availability of official-language minority health care professionals in Canada has evolved over the 10-year period during which the federal government took action to improve access to health care in official-language minority communities (OLMCs).

Health Canada has sought Statistics Canada's expertise to evaluate how, in the official minority language, health care services are offered, as well as the availability of health care professionals who are providing or are able to provide care and services. Part 1 of this document paints a portrait of the pool of health care professionals in the minority population in 2011. The portrait also includes a description of the health care professionals who were using the minority language at work in 2011 or who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in that language. Changes in the number of health care professionals and in the health care services offered in the minority language between 2001 and 2011 are also examined. Part 1 of this document presents this overall portrait of the pool of health care professionals serving or likely able to serve OLMCs.

Part 2 of this document examines the balance between the "offer" of and the "demand" for health care services in the minority language. Health care services have been offered increasingly almost everywhere in the minority language in Canada. Between 2001 and 2011 were minority-language health care services offered according to the demographic evolution of the minority population? Were health care services offered at an increased rate in areas where the minority population has experienced the strongest growth? The analysis shows that is usually not the case. Data analysis by group of professionals to this effect will enable Health Canada and postsecondary educational institutions to identify health care-related human resource needs, and create policies and training programs to expand the professional workforce in the areas with the greatest need.

The data presented in this document are from three sources: the 2001 Census of Population long form; the 2011 Census short form; and the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS). Analyses are performed at the provincial level,

1. Under section 41 (Part VII) of Canada's *Official Languages Act*, the federal government has the duty to ensure that positive measures are taken to enhance the vitality of Canada's French linguistic-minority communities (1 million people or 4% of the total population outside Quebec) and its English linguistic-minority communities (approximately 1 million people or 13.5% of Quebec's population), as well as to assist their development and foster the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society. Health Canada's OLHCP is part of the federal government's official languages strategy for the period from 2013 to 2018.

and at the sub-provincial level for the three provinces with the greatest official-language minority populations. The data for this portrait of health care professionals who serve official-language minority communities or who are able to provide health care services in the minority language are presented by geography—in the descriptions and detailed data tables in Appendix B.[2]

The analyses in this document begin by addressing health care professionals as a whole. Nine groups of professionals are also examined specifically. The initial groups of health care professionals are the same as those presented in the 2009 report—registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses (nurses); general practitioners and family physicians (physicians); psychologists; and social workers.[3] Four additional groups have also been added and the residual category has been modified.[4] The additional groups are pharmacists; licensed practical nurses; ambulance staff and paramedics (paramedics); and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (nurse aides).

2. See Appendix A for details on the 2011 National Household Survey, the methodology used, description of sub-provincial regions, etc.
3. Note, however, that social workers do not necessarily work in the health care field.
4. This category, known as Other health care professionals, includes the remaining health care professionals in the National Occupational Classification. This residual group is more heterogeneous than the other categories. See Appendix A.2 for details on the occupations included.

Part 1

Canada outside Quebec

According to the National Household Survey (NHS), there were 885,375 health care professionals in Canada outside Quebec in 2011.[5] Of those, 11.7%, or 103,830, were able to conduct a conversation in French, and 45,450 used French at least regularly at work. In addition, 38,655 health care professionals were part of the official-language minority.[6]

The 38,655 health care professionals in the francophone minority represented 4.4% of all professionals, a relative weight slightly greater than that of the francophone minority in the total population (4.0%).

Members of the linguistic minority were overrepresented in some health occupations—specifically among psychologists (6.1%); paramedics (5.6%); social workers (5.2%); and nurse aides (5.2%). In contrast, pharmacists (3.2%) were under-represented in the francophone minority.

The relative demographic weight of the official-language minority decreased between 2001 and 2011 in Canada outside Quebec.[7] The same holds true for most of the occupations observed. The most notable exception is physicians, where there was an increase in the relative weight of the francophone minority—in 2011, 4.2% of them were in the minority, compared with 3.7% in 2001.

Whether health care services are offered in the minority language is not only determined by the fact that members of the minority are in a health care profession. The ability of health care professionals, including non-Francophones, to conduct a conversation in French is an indicator as to whether health care services could be offered in French for the official-language minority.[8] In 2011, 11.7% of health care professionals in Canada outside Quebec reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French, down from 12.4% in 2001. The ability to conduct a conversation in French is declining for several groups of professionals—nurses (10.1%, down from 10.6% in 2001); psychologists (20.9%, down from 23.2% in 2001); social workers (13.5%, down from 14.3% in 2001); and nurse aides (9.2%, down from 10.1% in 2001).

The trend is the same for the use of French by professionals at work. Another way to determine whether health care services are offered in the minority language is to look at health care professionals who use French at least regularly at work.[9] In 2011, 5.1% of health care professionals used the minority language at least regularly at work, compared with 5.4% in 2001. The use of French at work is declining in a number of groups of professionals, particularly among nurses (5.0%, down from 5.6% in 2001); psychologists (6.8%, down from 7.9% in 2001); paramedics (6.6%, down from 7.7% in 2001); and nurse aides (5.5%, down from 5.9% in 2001).

However, all these downward trends exist in the context of a growing workforce. The number of official-language minority health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language or use that language at least regularly at work increased between 2001 and 2011 in Canada outside Quebec as a whole, for virtually every health occupation observed. The reason for the relative decreases combined with workforce increases is that the number of health care professionals who are not in the minority and are unable to conduct a conversation in the minority language or are not using that language at least regularly also increased, and even more rapidly.

5. See complete tables in Appendix B for detailed figures.
6. In this document, official-language minorities are defined by the first official language they speak. English is the first official language spoken by Quebec's official-language minority: this group consists of all individuals whose first official language spoken is English, one half of whom whose first official language spoken is both English and French. French is the first official language spoken by the official-language minority in the country overall and in every province and territory outside Quebec: this group consists of all individuals whose first official language spoken is French, one half of whom whose first official language spoken is both French and English.
7. See Appendix A.3 for the comparability of data from the 2011 National Households Survey (NHS).
8. The ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language indicates the **possibility** of offering health care services in that language to the official-language minority population. The ability to conduct a conversation in a language does not necessarily mean having the ability to provide health care services in that language—health care services may require more than a basic ability to conduct a conversation in the client's first official language. Conversely, it is not possible to offer health care services in the minority language without having the ability to conduct a conversation in that language. The ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language is therefore the minimum condition for the **possibility** of offering health care services in that language—it indicates the potential to offer services. In that sense, it can be considered as the maximum estimate of the ability to offer of health care services in French.
9. The use of the minority language at work by health care professionals indicates services are actually offered. Since it is an existing offer of services, it can be considered a minimum estimate of the health care services offered in French. However, it does not include services in French provided by professionals who use the minority language occasionally or insufficiently to be considered regular. In all professions, the ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language is two to three times greater than the regular use of that language at work.

Atlantic

In the provinces of Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the total number of francophone health care professionals increased 40.3% between 2001 and 2011, to 1,470 in 2011. In most of the groups of professionals, the number of people able to conduct a conversation in French increased more than 40% between 2001 and 2011. The number of Atlantic health care professionals outside New Brunswick who used French at least regularly at work increased 29.9% between 2001 and 2011, from 1,150 professionals in 2001 to 1,490 in 2011.

In New Brunswick, the number of minority-language health care professionals increased nearly 40% over 10 years. Similarly, the number of professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French or who used French at work increased more than 40% between 2001 and 2011. For each indicator, the number of physicians and nurse aides in New Brunswick increased substantially over 10 years—more than 50% in each case.

In northern New Brunswick,[10] the total number of professionals went from 5,930 in 2001 to 7,705 in 2011, an increase of nearly 30%. In comparison, there were 8,055 professionals in southeastern New Brunswick in 2011, up 47.6% from 2001. The number of professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French increased 28.3% between 2001 and 2011 in northern New Brunswick and 60.3% in southeastern New Brunswick. Similarly, the number of professionals who used French at work increased 27.9% over 10 years in northern New Brunswick, while it increased 56.8% in southeastern New Brunswick.

The number of physicians increased considerably between 2001 and 2011 in both New Brunswick regions. This is also the case for nurse aides in northern New Brunswick. As mentioned above, the presence of French is strong among certain groups of professionals at the provincial level, as is the case at the regional level. That is the situation for social workers and psychologists, in particular; conversely, however, the presence of French is not as strong among paramedics in northern New Brunswick and pharmacists in southeastern New Brunswick.

Ontario

There were 414,990 health care professionals in Ontario in 2011, of which 18,845 were francophone, an increase of nearly 20% between 2001 and 2011. Among the groups of health care professionals, the number of francophone licensed practical nurses, paramedics and nurse aides grew considerably faster than the total number of francophone professionals in Ontario. Conversely, the number of francophone nurses grew more slowly than the total number of francophone professionals in the province.

In 2011 there were 53,200 professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French in Ontario, up 21.8% from 2001. Similarly, the number of professionals who used French at work increased 20.8% between 2001 and 2011. In 2011, three health care professional groups were distinguished from the rest by a more frequent use of French at work—psychologists, physicians and paramedics. The number of paramedics and nurse aides who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French or who used French at least regularly at work in Ontario increased more rapidly than the total number of health care professionals between 2001 and 2011.

Between 2001 and 2011, the number of francophone professionals increased 19.4% in southeastern Ontario,[11] amounting to 1,990 such professionals. In 2011, 3,040 health care professionals reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French in southeastern Ontario, an increase of 20.5% compared with 2001.

In northeastern Ontario, there were 4,100 francophone health care professionals in 2011, an increase of 18.3% compared with 2001. The number of professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French in northeastern Ontario increased 26.9% over 10 years—6,785 professionals were able to conduct a conversation in French in 2011. In northeastern Ontario, the number of nurse aides increased sharply between 2001 and 2011 for all French-language indicators such that the number of francophone professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French more than doubled during the period. Conversely, the number of francophone nurses in northeastern Ontario declined 12.9% between 2001 and 2011.

10. The New Brunswick regions correspond to those used in the in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière 2007). For more information, see Appendix A.1.
11. The Ontario regions correspond to those used in the in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière 2007). For more information, see Appendix A.1.

In Ottawa, the number of francophone health care professionals increased faster than the francophone population. There were 7,045 francophone professionals in Ottawa in 2011, up 20.4% from 2001. A total of 14,895 health care professionals reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French in Ottawa, an increase of nearly 25% compared with 2001. The professionals able to converse in French represented 41.9% of all health care professionals in the city.

In 2011, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French was 9,330 in Toronto, or 9.3% of the health care professionals in the region. Pharmacists and paramedics who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French or who used that language at work increased 89.9% and 241.5%, respectively, between 2001 and 2011. However, fewer licensed practical nurses and nurse aides were able to conduct a conversation in French in 2011 than in 2001 in Toronto.

Western Canada

The number of francophone professionals declined between 2001 and 2011 in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. It dropped from 2,280 professionals in 2001 to 2,155 in 2011—a 5.3% decrease over 10 years. The francophone population of Manitoba and Saskatchewan also declined over the period, from 59,930 people in 2001 to 55,660 in 2011—a 7.1% decrease. The number of health care professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French increased 21.3% between 2001 and 2011. The number of health care professionals who used French at least regularly at work increased approximately 10% during the same period. The number of professionals who used French at work increased between 2001 and 2011 in most groups of health care professionals in the region. However, the number of nurse aides who used French at least regularly at work decreased 21.2% over 10 years.

In Alberta, the official-language minority population increased more than 20% between 2001 and 2011. Similarly, the number of francophone professionals increased between 2001 and 2011. There were 2,240 francophone professionals in Alberta in 2011, up 34.3% from 2001. In 2011, nearly 10,000 professionals reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language in Alberta, up 33.8% from 2001. The number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French increased in every group of health care professionals except for physicians, where there was a 7.8% decrease. The number of nurses who used French at least regularly at work more than doubled between 2001 and 2011 (123.1%)—from 185 professionals in 2001 to 410 in 2011.

In British Columbia, the number of francophone professionals increased 20.4%. The number of professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language increased 30.4% between 2001 and 2011—from 9,455 professionals in 2001 to 12,325 in 2011. The use of French at work also increased between 2001 and 2011. The number of professionals who used that language at work was 1,415 in 2011, up 42.2% from 2001.

Quebec

In 2011, there were 289,845 health care professionals in Quebec according to the National Household Survey. More than one-half of those (53.6%) reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in English, representing 155,265 professionals. More than one-third of health care professionals in Quebec reported using English at least regularly at work.

There were 29,640 Anglophone health care professionals in Quebec—10.2% of the professionals in the province. For the sake of comparison, the relative weight of the Anglophone population in Quebec was 13.5% in 2011. The proportion of Anglophone professionals is below the threshold in all observed professions, except for physicians, where it rose to 16.1%.

The ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language varied very little for health care professionals in Quebec between 2001 and 2011, going from 52.8% to 53.6%. The variations were also weak in each of the observed occupations. However, this ability varied considerably from one group of professionals to another. It was lower among licensed practical nurses (32.1%) and nurse aides (34.2%), whereas it was higher among pharmacists (77.7%) and physicians (89.3%).

Similarly, the regular use of English at work varied little between 2001 (34.5%) and 2011 (35.5%). In 2011, 28.4% of licensed practical nurses used English at work—an increase compared with 2001 (22.0%). In other occupational groups, there were slight increases (nurses, psychologists, pharmacists) or slight decreases (physicians, social workers, paramedics).

These variations in proportion, however, coincide with a general increase in the number of health care professionals. Increases were observed in all groups of professionals and according to all linguistic indicators, except for rare cases where the workforce was stable.

Regions in the province of Quebec[12]

There were 25,460 Anglophone professionals in the Montréal census metropolitan area (CMA) in 2011, up 30.6% from 2001. There were also 74,370 professionals who used English at least regularly at work, in 2011, up 30.9% from 2001. The professionals who used English at work in 2011 represented just over 1 in 2 professionals (52.3%) in the Montréal CMA. Nurse aides were less likely to use English at work (41.2%), while physicians were more likely (68.7%). The number of professionals in the Montréal CMA able to conduct a conversation in English went from 73,750 in 2001 to 95,340 in 2011, representing close to two-thirds of all professionals in the region.

The number of Anglophone professionals increased 32.1% in Estrie and southern Quebec (from 970 health care professionals in 2001 to 1,280 in 2011), while it increased 84.2% in western Quebec (from 585 health care professionals in 2001 to 1,075 in 2011).

There were 11,875 professionals able to conduct a conversation in English in 2011 in Estrie and southern Quebec, up 32.5% from 2001; and 8,920 in western Quebec, up 41.9% over the period. Professionals able to conduct a conversation in English represented more than one half of all professionals in these two regions—51.8% in Estrie and southern Quebec and 58.8% in western Quebec. The proportion of professionals able to conduct a conversation in English is particularly high among physicians (90.5% in Estrie and southern Quebec and 92.6% in western Quebec).

There were 260 Anglophone professionals in eastern Quebec in 2011. The number of health care professionals, like the Anglophone population in the region, remained fairly stable between 2001 and 2011. The number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English increased from 3,760 in 2001 to 4,110 in 2011, an increase of 350 professionals. The proportion of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English, however, declined during the same period in Eastern Quebec from 29.5% in 2001 to 28.2% in 2011. The use of English at work also increased slightly.

In Québec and its surrounding areas, there were 570 Anglophone professionals in 2011, an increase compared with 2001 (385 professionals). The Anglophone population increased 22.4% during the same period, reaching 18,965 individuals in 2011.

The number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English increased in Québec and its surrounding areas, both in number and proportion, from 14,945 (33.8%) in 2001 to 21,080 (36.6%) in 2011. An increase can be observed in almost all of the observed occupations, except for physicians, where there was no change. Trends are similar for the use of the minority language at work.

12. The Quebec regions correspond to those used in the in the Survey on the Vitality of Official-Language Minorities (Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière 2007). For more information, see Appendix A.1.

Part 2

Balance between offer of and demand for health care services in the minority language

In Canada outside Quebec, the francophone population grew 2.0% between 2001 and 2011.[13] In Quebec, the Anglophone population grew 15.2% over the same period. However, demographic growth varied from one region to another, for both Anglophones in Quebec and Francophones in other provinces and territories. Factors such as intraprovincial and interprovincial migration and a differential ability to attract immigrants made it so that the demographic growth in official-language minorities was substantial in some regions and very low, if not negative, in others. In this context, has the offer of health care services in the minority language followed the demographic evolution of the official-language minority population between 2001 and 2011?

Comparing offer and demand

Between 2001 and 2011, the minority francophone population declined in a number of regions in Canada, specifically in the Atlantic provinces (except for southeastern New Brunswick), northeastern Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Assuming that health services were offered in the minority language according to demand[14] during the period, the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in these regions should have decreased or at least increased more slowly than in regions with demographic growth.[15]

Conversely, there should be a greater increase in the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in regions where the minority francophone population grew—southeastern New Brunswick, Ontario (except northeastern Ontario), Alberta and British Columbia. Likewise in Quebec, where there was virtually no growth in the Anglophone population in eastern Quebec, Estrie and southern Quebec, while there was very strong growth in Québec and its surrounding areas, western Quebec and the rest of Quebec.

However, the data presented so far show that the number of professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language increased throughout Canada between 2001 and 2011. Therefore, observing simple changes in the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language does not make it possible to verify whether the services were offered according to demand from a provincial or regional perspective. Is the number of health care professionals in a given province or region increasing more quickly or more slowly than observed elsewhere? Demographic growth is clearly not the only factor affecting health care services offered in the minority official language. Other factors such as the number of members of official-language minorities pursuing health occupations or increases in bilingualism among professionals who initially did not know the majority language may also contribute to an increase the health care services that are offered in the minority language. Aside from these language criteria, there has also been a general increase in the health care services offered in Canada: in 2011, there were 35.5 health care professionals per 1,000 residents in Canada as a whole, while the proportion was 29.7 professionals 10 years earlier.[16]

13. See Appendix A.3 for the comparability of data from the 2011 National Households Survey (NHS).
14. The "offer" of health care services in the minority language is defined here as the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language (potentially offering services); the "demand" is defined as the number of people making up the official-language minority population in a given area. The potential of offering, rather than actually offering (see notes 7 and 8 in Part 1), has been used in this analysis for two main reasons: (1) the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language is considerably higher than the number of health care professionals who actually do so, which simplifies the analyses; and (2) on a conceptual level, it is more important, at least initially, to know whether the services potentially offered have followed the demand than it is to know whether they were actually delivered.
15. The number of health care professionals per resident increased nearly 20% between 2001 and 2011 in Canada as a whole. In this general context of increasing services offered by health care professionals, a demographic decline could nonetheless result in an increase in the number of health care professionals. It must be taken into account that other factors, such as an increase in part time work in the health care field, make it so that an increase in the number of professionals does not necessarily mean a resulting increase in the health care services that are offered. This aspect will be revisited in the conclusion of this report.
16. Although ratios for the number of health care professionals per resident are often used in health care research, these ratios are difficult to use for official-language minority populations. See text box.

Ratio of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language per 1,000 population

The ratio of health care professionals per 1,000 population is widely used in studying the offer of health care services. However, the ratio is poorly suited to evaluating the offer of services in the minority language. The first reason is that the numerator and denominator used to calculate the ratio come from two different variables: knowledge of official languages for the numerator and the first official language spoken for the denominator. Therefore, the numerator is not necessarily a subset of the denominator, unlike commonly used ratios.

In this particular situation, the ratio becomes highly sensitive to changes in the denominator. That is, changes in the minority population have a much greater effect on the resulting ratio than changes in the number of professionals. As a result, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language per 1,000 population (of the official-language minority) is usually much higher in places where the minority population is small, and vice versa. For example, in this study, the ratio of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language per 1,000 minority-language population in 2011 varies from 38.6 in southeastern Ontario to 1,111.5 in Québec and its surrounding areas. Similarly, this ratio is 135.0 in Alberta and 65.9 in New Brunswick.

As well, if a given geography is compared at two points in time (e.g., in 2001 and 2011), the ratio will likely vary much more if there are significant changes in the minority population, while the measure is much less sensitive to changes in the number of health care professionals. For these reasons, the ratio of health care professionals per 1,000 population, while highly effective in other cases, is poorly suited to studying the offer of services for official-language minority populations. It is not useful to adequately evaluate access to minority-language health care for the populations in question.

To properly evaluate the balance between offering and the demand for health care services, the effect of demographic growth must be separated from other factors.[17] The number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language that would be expected[18] for each geography of interest as a result of demographic change, if the effect of all other factors remain the same across geographies,[19] can then be compared with the actual number observed in 2011.

Francophones outside Quebec

For Francophones outside Quebec, health care services were not offered in French according to demand. In general, in regions where the minority population has declined, the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French has increased more than expected, while the opposite has occurred in regions with strong demographic growth. There are, however, a few exceptions.

17. For the purposes of this analysis, the share in the variation of the number of health care professionals attributed to demographic factors is measured by the demographic variation of the minority population. Therefore, the remainder of the variation in the number of professionals is associated with factors other than demographic change. In order to better understand this distinction, it should be noted that in Quebec, the official-language minority population increased 15.2% between 2001 and 2011. If the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English had increased at the same pace, there could have been an increase of 17,925 professionals. Instead, the increase was 37,010 professionals, more than double the expected number. In other provinces and territories, the francophone population grew by 2.0% between 2001 and 2011. A 2.0% increase in the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French between 2001 and 2011 should have resulted in 1,640 more professionals, while the actual increase was 22,550 professionals. This is to say that the increase in the number of health care professionals is not only due to the demographic growth of the minority population; other factors should be taken into account.
18. Outside Quebec, the actual increase in the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French was 27.7%, while the increase in the French-speaking population was 2.0%. If this demographic increase is subtracted from the overall increase, it can then be assumed that the average increase due to factors unrelated to demographic evolution is 25.7%. Thus, for each geography outside Quebec, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in 2001 is increased by 25.7%. Next, a proportion equivalent to the rate of change in the minority population of the geography in question is added or subtracted, as the case may be. The number of professionals that should have been observed in the given geography in 2011 can then be estimated, under the assumption that factors unrelated to demographic evolution remain the same from one geography to another. In Quebec, the actual increase in the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English was 31.3%, while the increase in the English-speaking population was 15.2%. If the demographic increase is subtracted from the overall increase, it can be assumed that the average increase due to factors unrelated to demographic evolution is 16.1%. The same is done for each Quebec region. See Appendix A.4 for a detailed explanation of the method.
19. This is obviously not the case—health care falls under provincial jurisdiction, and the number and proportion that the official-language minority population represents varies from one province or region to another, as does the rate of bilingualism of the non-minority, which suggests that there may be substantial differences between the geographies observed.

Atlantic

Table 1
Health Care Professionals present and expected in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, 2011

	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers		
Total - Health Care Professionals	**5,830**	**4,790**	**1,040**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	1,270	1,005	265
General practitioners and family physicians	405	405	0
Psychologists	170	155	15
Social workers	240	150	90
Pharmacists	185	180	5
Licensed practical nurses	360	255	105
Paramedical occupations	125	80	45
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	605	750	-145
Other Health Care Professionals	2,470	1,810	660

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

In Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the official-language minority population decreased 9.5% between 2001 and 2011. Under these circumstances, the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French could still be expected to increase slightly.[20] Yet, in 2011, there were 5,830 professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, an increase greater than the changing demographics of the minority population could have hoped for. When the data are broken down into groups of professionals, the same can be seen in most categories, except for nurse aides able to conduct a conversation in French, who are less numerous than expected.

Table 2
Health Care Professionals present and expected in New Brunswick and its regions, 2011

	Total - New Brunswick			North of the province			South-East of the province		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers								
Total - Health Care Professionals	**15,525**	**13,690**	**1,835**	**6,970**	**6,465**	**505**	**5,595**	**4,705**	**890**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	4,260	3,935	325	1,905	1,970	-65	1,580	1,300	280
General practitioners and family physicians	605	345	260	190	105	85	245	135	110
Psychologists	265	245	20	75	80	-5	110	120	-10
Social workers	815	735	80	395	330	65	290	230	60
Pharmacists	360	380	-20	165	210	-45	115	100	15
Licensed practical nurses	995	910	85	500	460	40	360	330	30
Paramedical occupations	305	435	-130	140	220	-80	90	100	-10
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	3,210	2,665	545	1,890	1,420	470	950	950	0
Other Health Care Professionals	4,710	4,090	620	1,710	1,700	10	1,850	1,450	400

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Similarly in New Brunswick, despite a 1.2% decline in the francophone population between 2001 and 2011, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in 2011 was considerably higher than expected.

More specifically, in southeastern New Brunswick, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French increased sharply (60.3%) in a context of generalized growth in the minority population (9.1%). The increase in the number of the professionals potentially able to provide services in the minority language in 2011 was greater than expected (by 890). Similarly, a number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French that was higher than expected as a result of demographic change was observed in northern New Brunswick (by 505).

The number of observed professionals was higher than expected in other occupational groups. However, there was a shortfall in some occupations. That was the case for paramedics—in the province, 435 professionals who could potentially provide services in French were expected in 2011, while only 305 professionals were counted.

20. In 2001, there were 4,120 professionals with the ability to conduct a conversation in French in these three provinces. Taking the average increase in the offer of health care services (+25.7%) and the decrease in population (-9.5%) into account, a total of 4,790 professionals could have been expected—an increase of 25.7%, equivalent to 1,060 professionals (25.7% of 4,120 professionals); and a decrease of 9.5%, equivalent to 390 professionals (9.5% of 4,120). The addition of these two factors is equivalent to an increase of 670 professionals, for a total of 4,790 professionals.

In the Atlantic provinces, therefore, the increases in the number of health care professionals who could conduct a conversation in French were greater than expected. However, that was not necessarily the case for every group of professionals observed.

Ontario

Table 3
Health Care Professionals present and expected in Ontario and its regions, 2011

	Total - Ontario			City of Ottawa			City of Toronto		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers								
Total - Health Care Professionals	**53,200**	**56,140**	**-2,940**	**14,895**	**16,345**	**-1,450**	**9,330**	**10,745**	**-1,415**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	11,340	12,875	-1,535	3,915	4,390	-475	1,490	1,730	-240
General practitioners and family physicians	3,870	4,090	-220	920	1,075	-155	1,110	1,200	-90
Psychologists	1,465	1,540	-75	430	480	-50	465	535	-70
Social workers	3,385	3,585	-200	815	955	-140	650	780	-130
Pharmacists	1,475	1,465	10	255	360	-105	490	330	160
Licensed practical nurses	1,565	1,550	15	470	440	30	65	120	-55
Paramedical occupations	1,095	925	170	250	200	50	75	45	30
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	6,125	5,755	370	1,725	1,790	-65	310	510	-200
Other Health Care Professionals	22,885	24,265	-1,380	6,110	6,645	-535	4,675	5,410	-735

Table 3 (concluded)
Health Care Professionals present and expected in Ontario and its regions, 2011

	South-East of the province			North-East of the province		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers					
Total - Health Care Professionals	**3,040**	**3,280**	**-240**	**6,785**	**6,235**	**550**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	565	590	-25	1,730	1,960	-230
General practitioners and family physicians	95	155	-60	170	175	-5
Psychologists	25	40	-15	60	55	5
Social workers	225	190	35	470	525	-55
Pharmacists	35	105	-70	110	140	-30
Licensed practical nurses	145	150	-5	390	300	90
Paramedical occupations	100	115	-15	275	205	70
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	830	1,005	-175	1,350	765	585
Other Health Care Professionals	1,020	970	50	2,230	2,105	125

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

In Ontario, in all regions with demographic growth, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French was lower than expected.[21] The differences were especially substantial in Ottawa and Toronto. In each of the two cities, more than 1,400 fewer professionals able to conduct a conversation in French were observed than expected in 2011. The differences were substantial mostly for nurses, physicians and social workers. Fewer professionals were also able to conduct a conversation in French in southeastern Ontario, although to a lesser extent (240 in the region).

The minority population declined in only one Ontario region between 2001 and 2011—northeastern Ontario. The number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in that region was higher than expected (by 550). There were fewer nurses than expected who could conduct a conversation in French and more nurse aides who could do so.

Therefore, in Ontario there were fewer professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in 2011 than expected as a result of demographic growth in the minority population, and an average change in factors unrelated to demographic evolution for Canada outside Quebec.

21. The overall provincial shortfall of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French was 2,940. In 2001, there were 43,685 health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in Ontario. That number was expected to be 56,140 professionals in 2011, according to the changing demographics of the minority population (an increase of 2.8%, which is equivalent to 1,225 professionals) and the mean increase in services provided related to non population factors (25.7% or 11,230 professionals). There were, however, 53,200 professionals in 2011.

Western Canada

Table 4
Health Care Professionals present and expected in the West of Canada, 2011

	Manitoba and Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers								
Total - Health Care Professionals	**6,785**	**6,630**	**155**	**9,635**	**10,590**	**-955**	**12,325**	**12,335**	**-10**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	1,630	1,370	260	2,540	2,105	435	2,655	2,525	130
General practitioners and family physicians	410	330	80	680	935	-255	1,030	1,030	0
Psychologists	65	80	-15	400	420	-20	390	360	30
Social workers	370	285	85	375	360	15	675	785	-110
Pharmacists	215	175	40	215	220	-5	260	290	-30
Licensed practical nurses	185	255	-70	330	355	-25	300	415	-115
Paramedical occupations	105	125	-20	115	180	-65	180	195	-15
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	1,230	1,655	-425	985	1,140	-155	820	1,040	-220
Other Health Care Professionals	2,575	2,420	155	3,990	4,885	-895	6,015	5,645	370

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Two cases in the Prairies were observed. First, in the provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there was a decline in the francophone population combined with an increase in the number of professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in French between 2001 and 2011. The increase was greater than expected—6,785 professionals were able to conduct a conversation in French in 2011, although 6,630 professionals were expected to be able to do so, given demographic changes in the official language minority group.[22]

Conversely, there was strong demographic growth in the francophone population of Alberta (21.3%) between 2001 and 2011. Despite an increase of nearly 34% in the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French, there was a shortfall of nearly 1,000 professionals compared with the 10,590 expected in 2011.[23] There were shortfalls of nurse aides (155), physicians (255) and other health care professionals (895). On the other hand, 435 more nurses than expected were able to conduct a conversation in French.

Finally, in British Columbia, the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French was virtually equal to the number expected as a result of demographic change. Thus, with a 4.7% increase in the francophone population between 2001 and 2011, British Columbia was the only province in which the change health care services offered in the minority language equalled the change in demand.

Despite this parity, the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in French was lower in three groups of professionals—nurse aides, social workers and licensed practical nurses. Conversely, the number of nurses and other health care professionals able to provide health care services in French was higher than expected.

In short, for Francophones outside Quebec, demographic changes in the minority francophone population did not make it possible to predict changes in the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French. That means that, within the limits of the proposed analysis, changes in health care services offered in French observed between 2001 and 2011 did not follow changes in demand, that is to say that they were more important, or in some cases, less important.

22. In 2001, there were 5,590 health care professionals in Manitoba and Saskatchewan with the ability to conduct a conversation in French. An equivalent decrease in the changing demographics for the francophone population for the period from 2001 to 2011 (-7.1%) would have meant a loss of 395 professionals. Conversely, an equivalent increase in the average growth in health care services offered (25.7% of 5,590 professionals) would have meant a gain of 1,435 professionals. The sum of these two factors represents a projected increase of 1,040 professionals, for a total of 6,630. Instead, in 2011, there were 6,795 health care professionals with the ability to conduct a conversation in French.
23. In 2001, there were 7,200 health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French. An increase in the number of professionals equivalent to the population growth (21.3%) would result in 1,535 professionals (21.3% of 7,200 professionals). An increase equivalent to the average growth in health care services offered (25.7%) would result in 1,850 professionals (25.7% of 7,200 professionals). In 2011, 10,590 professionals were expected. Instead, there were 9,635 health care professionals in Alberta able to conduct a conversation in French.

Anglophones in Quebec

Table 5
Health Care Professionals present and expected in the regions of the province of Quebec,[1] 2011

	Montréal Metropolitain Area			Island of Montréal			City of Laval		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers								
Total - Health Care Professionals	**95,340**	**96,980**	**-1,640**	**67,025**	**68,560**	**-1,535**	**6,350**	**7,950**	**-1,600**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	20,800	20,530	270	15,715	15,105	610	1,195	1,705	-510
General practitioners and family physicians	4,895	4,995	-100	3,470	3,370	100	305	420	-115
Psychologists	3,690	3,690	0	2,660	2,425	235	240	345	-105
Social workers	4,145	4,310	-165	2,900	3,190	-290	260	350	-90
Pharmacists	3,315	3,410	-95	2,055	2,170	-115	305	375	-70
Licensed practical nurses	3,480	2,995	485	2,540	2,130	410	300	190	110
Paramedical occupations	820	990	-170	570	615	-45	15	65	-50
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	12,755	13,590	-835	9,565	10,020	-455	690	990	-300
Other Health Care Professionals	41,440	42,535	-1,095	27,550	29,450	-1,900	3,040	3,535	-495

Table 5 (continued)
Health Care Professionals present and expected in the regions of the province of Quebec,[1] 2011

	East of the province			West of the province		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers					
Total - Health Care Professionals	**4,110**	**4,395**	**-285**	**8,920**	**8,655**	**265**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	795	950	-155	1,980	1,980	0
General practitioners and family physicians	480	440	40	405	320	85
Psychologists	90	120	-30	275	335	-60
Social workers	290	255	35	440	385	55
Pharmacists	170	210	-40	300	280	20
Licensed practical nurses	140	200	-60	330	430	-100
Paramedical occupations	165	75	90	125	175	-50
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	395	325	70	1,270	1,215	55
Other Health Care Professionals	1,580	1,760	-180	3,790	3,575	215

Table 5 (concluded)
Health Care Professionals present and expected in the regions of the province of Quebec,[1] 2011

	Estrie and South of the province			Québec City and its surrounding		
	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference	Present in 2011	Expected in 2011	Difference
	numbers					
Total - Health Care Professionals	**11,875**	**10,415**	**1,460**	**21,080**	**20,705**	**375**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses	2,315	2,240	75	4,085	4,245	-160
General practitioners and family physicians	830	680	150	1,530	1,685	-155
Psychologists	255	300	-45	945	795	150
Social workers	600	505	95	985	835	150
Pharmacists	490	445	45	1,075	1,070	5
Licensed practical nurses	540	515	25	415	520	-105
Paramedical occupations	130	135	-5	345	325	20
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates	1,595	1,410	185	2,215	1,810	405
Other Health Care Professionals	5,120	4,120	1,000	9,485	9,415	70

1. Because the variation rates are used at the provincial level in the models, the number of Health Care Professionals present and expected in the province of Quebec in 2011 are the same.
Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

A similar analysis can be conducted on a provincial level for the Anglophone minority in Quebec to evaluate the extent to which health care services offered in English followed demand. The minority language population grew in most Quebec regions between 2001 and 2011, with increases in the Anglophone population as great as 53% in the city of Laval. The minority population did not decline in any Quebec region but, in some cases (eastern Quebec and Estrie and southern Quebec), there was very little, if any, growth in the Anglophone population. The

number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in English increased in every region, but the increases were smaller in Montréal (metropolitan area and island), Laval and eastern Quebec. In those regions, there were sizeable shortfalls of professionals able to provide health care services in English—as many as 1,640 in the Montréal region.[24]

Montréal and Laval are two Quebec regions where the Anglophone population is larger and the growth in this population from 2001 to 2011 was stronger. In Laval, there was a higher number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English—lower than might have been expected[25]—and in most professional groups.[26] The situation is similar on Montréal Island. However, many groups had more professionals than expected (nurses, physicians, psychologists and licensed practical nurses). In eastern Quebec, the number of nurses and other professionals able to conduct a conversation in English was lower than expected. In the other groups of professionals, the difference between the expected and actual numbers was too small to come to a conclusion.

Conversely, western Quebec, Estrie and southern Quebec, and Québec and its surrounding areas present a different portrait—the number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in English increased more rapidly than expected as a result of demographic change in the minority group. The number of professionals able to conduct a conversation in English was 265 more than expected in western Quebec; 1,460 more in Estrie and southern Quebec; and 375 more in Québec and its surrounding areas. In that regard, for most groups of professionals, the number able to provide health care services in English was either higher than expected or the differences were too small to establish whether there was a surplus or lack of services. The number of professionals was only lower than expected for nurses, physicians and licensed practical nurses in Québec and its surrounding areas.

In short, as was observed for Francophones outside Quebec, the conclusion could not be reached that increases in the health care services offered in the minority language were consistent with demographic changes in the English-speaking population of the province of Quebec.

24. The smallest number of professionals in these regions are largely the result of the other health care professionals category (see Appendix A.2 for detailed occupations in this residual category) and, to a lesser extent, groups of nurse aides, paramedics, pharmacists and social workers.
25. In 2011, there were 4,680 health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English in Laval. A similar increase in English-speaking population growth over the period from 2001 to 2011 (53.7%) would result in 2,515 professionals. The average increase in the number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in English due to factors unrelated to demographic evolution was 16.1% in Quebec, which is equivalent to 755 additional professionals for the city of Laval. By adding these professionals to those already in 2001, the total number of professionals is 7,950. There were therefore 6,350 professionals in Laval in 2011, 1,600 less than the expected number.
26. That is to say nurses, physicians, psychologists, nurse aides and other health care professionals. In other cases, the differences observed between the expected and actual numbers are too small to come to a conclusion.

Conclusion

This study was conducted as part of Health Canada's Official Languages Health Contribution Program (OLHCP). As the objective of this program is to improve access to minority-language health care services in communities, Health Canada wanted, through this study, to determine the status of human resources in the health care field responsible for providing or able to provide health care services in the minority language.

The purpose of this portrait of professionals who provide or are able to provide services to the minority-language population is to identify official-language minority professionals, those who used the minority language at work and those who knew that language, and to look at the balance or imbalance between offering minority-language health care services and the demand for those services.

Part 1 of this report paints a portrait of health care professionals in 2011 and examines the change in their numbers between 2001 and 2011. First, a general increase in the number of professionals can be seen during that period. Similarly, there was a widespread increase in the total number of official-language minority professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language, as well as those who used that language at least regularly at work.

In Part 2 of this report, it can be seen that offering health care services in the minority language has generally not followed the demographic evolution of the minority population. Except for some cases,[27] there were increases in the health care services offered in almost all of the observed geographies. However, the purpose was to estimate to what extent an observed increase at the provincial or regional level was faster or slower than elsewhere. As well, in a number of the regions, there is a lack of professionals who can provide health care services in the minority language, while in other regions there are more professionals than expected. British Columbia is the only place where the number of professionals who are able to provide services in French has followed the demographic evolution of the minority population.

Therefore, changes in the number of professionals able to provide services in the minority language are not exclusively the result of demographic changes in the official-language minority population—either among Anglophones in Quebec or among Francophones in the rest of Canada. Other explanatory factors such as, attracting and retaining international, interprovincial and intraprovincial migrants; offering and promoting language training in the second official language; and promoting health care services in the minority language. These definitely affect the total number of health care professionals, as do official-language minority health care professionals, those able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, and those who use the language at least regularly at work.

Note, however, that there is no acknowledged and agreed upon statistical definition of "offer" of and "demand" for health care services in the minority language. In the context of this paper, the offer is basically defined as the count of professionals who have the desired language characteristics. This leads to the distinction between the potential for offering health care services in the minority language (or "maximum estimate of the offer," obtained using the indicator of the knowledge of the minority official language) and the actual offer (or "minimum estimate of the offer," obtained using the indicator of minority language use at work). The definitions selected nonetheless have numerous limitations. Aside from linguistic considerations, the number of professionals is not the only indicator for health care services offered in the minority language, and this indicator alone does not necessarily reveal all the nuances that should be highlighted.

A sharp increase in the number of health care professionals in Canada is the result of the combination of three main factors—a population increase that leads to an increase in the number of professionals, but not necessarily in the ratio of professionals available per resident; an increase in part time work, which also leads to an increase in the number of professionals, but not necessarily the number of medical procedures performed; and investments in health care.[28] However, these factors may have different effects on the health care services that are offered in the minority language—the minority-language services offered may increase as a result of the growth in professionals, even though the minority population may be declining; part time work may foster an offer of bilingual health care services; and federal government investments may target minorities. In short, the number of health care professionals is an imperfect indicator, but it nevertheless provides relevant information to the extent that minority-language services offered still depend on the ability of professionals to serve clients in the official-language minority.

27. The exceptions are essentially the cases for which the differences observed are too small to come to any conclusions.
28. See in particular the CANSIM table 282-0007 and the Official Languages Health Contribution Program (Health Canada).

Another considerable limitation involves geography: the presence of professionals at the provincial or regional level is not necessarily a reflection of sufficient services offered locally. Although the portrait presented here seems to suggest that the number of health care professionals able to provide services in the minority language is adequate in some regions, the reality is more complex. For health care services to be truly available to the official-language minority population, a number of factors must coexist—the availability of professionals, as examined in this report, is but one of those factors. Other factors regularly identified in minority-language health care services include the organization of services; service plans tailored to each community; promotion of second-language use among professionals; professional recognition of bilingualism; promotion of services provided; visibility of available services; and the provincial or territorial legal or regulatory framework governing the services offered in the minority language.[29]

The balance between the minority-language health care services offered and the demand for them depends on a number of factors that cannot be measured directly using census data. Although the census is an abundant source of information on occupations, practices and language knowledge, the respondents' answers say little about the minority-language services that are actually offered or the actual demand for them. Only a detailed analysis of linguistic interactions among health care professionals and clients can provide information on the true offer of and demand for services in the minority language. That kind of analysis cannot be performed without data dedicated to this topic obtained through a targeted survey.[30]

Finally, despite the inherent limitations of using census data, which cannot provide specific information on the services provided in the minority official language or on the actual demand for services in that language, this report is a source of information for renewing Health Canada's Official Languages Health Contribution Program in 2018 as part of the federal government's official languages strategy. In addition to targeting specific occupations for increasing bilingual staff, this analysis allows for the identification of needs that may be addressed via other strategies, including the use of specialized interpreters in the health care field or telecare in areas where official language communities are remote or dispersed.

29. Statistics Canada and Health Canada 2009.
30. Statistics Canada and Health Canada 2009.

Appendix A

A.1 Sub-provincial regions

A substantial share of Canada's official-language minorities is found in three provinces, namely New Brunswick, Ontario and Quebec. In these provinces, sub-provincial regions were created to highlight OLMCs.[31]

New Brunswick

- Northern New Brunswick
  - ▶ Victoria (census division 1312)
  - ▶ Madawaska (census division 1313)
  - ▶ Restigouche (census division 1314)
  - ▶ Gloucester (census division 1315)
- Southeastern New Brunswick
  - ▶ Westmorland (census division 1307)
  - ▶ Kent (census division 1308)
- Rest of New Brunswick

Quebec

- Montréal (census metropolitan area 462)
- Eastern Quebec
  - ▶ Les Îles-de-la-Madeleine (census division 2401)
  - ▶ Le Rocher Percé (census division 2402)
  - ▶ La Côte-de-Gaspé (census division 2403)
  - ▶ La Haute-Gaspésie (census division 2404)
  - ▶ Bonaventure (census division 2405)
  - ▶ Avignon (census division 2406)
  - ▶ La Matapédia (census division 2407)
  - ▶ Matane (census division 2408)
  - ▶ La Mitis (census division 2409)
  - ▶ Rimouski-Neigette (census division 2410)
  - ▶ Les Basques (census division 2411)
  - ▶ Rivière-du-Loup (census division 2412)
  - ▶ Témiscouata (census division 2413)
  - ▶ Kamouraska (census division 2414)
  - ▶ La Haute-Côte-Nord (census division 2495)
  - ▶ Manicouagan (census division 2496)
  - ▶ Sept-Rivières-Caniapiscau (census division 2497)
  - ▶ Minganie-Basse-Côte-Nord (census division 2498)
- Western Quebec
  - ▶ Papineau (census division 2480)
  - ▶ Gatineau (census division 2481)
  - ▶ Les Collines-de-l'Outaouais (census division 2482)

31. See Corbeil, Grenier and Lafrenière 2007.

- La Vallée-de-la-Gatineau (census division 2483)
- Pontiac (census division 2484)
- Témiscamingue (census division 2485)
- Rouyn-Noranda (census division 2486)
- Abitibi-Ouest (census division 2487)
- Abitibi (census division 2488)
- Vallée-de-l'Or (census division 2489)

- Estrie and southern Quebec
  - Le Granit (census division 2430)
  - Les Sources (census division 2440)
  - Le Haut-Saint-François (census division 2441)
  - Le Val Saint-François (census division 2442)
  - Sherbrooke (census division 2443)
  - Coaticook (census division 2444)
  - Memphrémagog (census division 2445)
  - Brome-Missisquoi (census division 2446)
  - La Haute-Yamaska (census division 2447)
  - Acton (census division 2448)
  - Le Haut-Richelieu (census division 2456)
  - Les Jardins-de-Napierville (census division 2468)
  - Le Haut-Saint-Laurent (census division 2469)
- Québec and its surrounding areas
  - Charlevoix-Est (census division 2415)
  - Charlevoix (census division 2416)
  - L'Islet (census division 2417)
  - Montmagny (census division 2418)
  - Bellechasse (census division 2419)
  - L'Île-d'Orléans (census division 2420)
  - La Côte-de-Beaupré (census division 2421)
  - La Jacques-Cartier (census division 2422)
  - Québec (census division 2423)
  - Lévis (census division 2425)
  - La Nouvelle-Beauce (census division 2426)
  - Robert-Cliche (census division 2427)
  - Les Etchemins (census division 2428)
  - Beauce-Sartigan (census division 2429)
  - Les Appalaches (census division 2431)
  - Lotbinière (census division 2433)
  - Portneuf (census division 2434)
  - Le Domaine-du-Roy (census division 2491)
  - Maria-Chapdelaine (census division 2492)

- ▶ Lac-Saint-Jean-Est (census division 2493)
- ▶ Le Saguenay-et-son-Fjord (census division 2494)
- Rest of Quebec

Ontario

- Southeastern Ontario
  - ▶ United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (census division 3501)
  - ▶ United Counties of Prescott and Russell (census division 3502)
- Ottawa (census division 3506)
- Northeastern Ontario
  - ▶ District of Nipissing (census division 3548)
  - ▶ District of Sudbury (census division 3552)
  - ▶ Greater Sudbury (census division 3553)
  - ▶ District of Timiskaming (census division 3554)
  - ▶ District of Cochrane (census division 3556)
  - ▶ District of Algoma (census division 3557)
- Toronto (census division 3520)
- Rest of Ontario

A.2 Groups of health care professionals

The groups of health care professionals examined in this report are based on the National Occupational Classification (NOC)[32] and focus on health occupations (Skill Type 3), except for two groups that are Occupations in education, law, and social, community and government services (Skill Type 4).

1. Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses (NOC code 3012)
2. General practitioners and family physicians (NOC code 3112)
3. Psychologists (NOC code 4151)
4. Social workers (NOC code 4152)
5. Pharmacists (NOC code 3131)
6. Licensed practical nurses (NOC code 3233)
7. Paramedical occupations (NOC code 3234)
8. Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates (NOC code 3413)
9. Other health care professionals—a residual group of health care professionals that includes the following occupations: nursing co-ordinators and supervisors (3011); specialist physicians (3111); dentists (3113); veterinarians (3114); optometrists (3121); chiropractors (3122); allied primary health practitioners (3124); other professional occupations in health diagnosing and treating (3125); dieticians and nutritionists (3132); audiologists and speech-language pathologists (3141); physiotherapists (3142); occupational therapists (3143); other professional occupations in therapy and assessment (3144); medical laboratory technologists (3211); medical laboratory technicians and pathologists' assistants (3212); animal health technologists and veterinary technicians (3213); respiratory therapists, clinical perfusionists and cardiopulmonary technologists (3214); medical radiation technologists (3215); medical sonographers (3216); cardiology technologists and electrophysiological diagnostic technologists, n.e.c. (3217); other medical technologists and technicians (except dental health) (3219); denturists (3221); dental hygienists and dental therapists (3222); dental technologists, technicians and laboratory assistants (3223); opticians (3231); practitioners of natural healing (3232); massage therapists (3236); other technical occupations in therapy and assessment (3237); dental assistants (3411); and other assisting occupations in support of health services (3414).

32. See Statistics Canada 2012.

A.3 Methodological notes

1. The analyses in this report are limited to observations of more than 100 persons after weighting, based on more than 20 respondents before weighting. These thresholds are also applied to the differences mentioned in the document. As well, some geographical levels and groups of health care professionals were combined to protect respondent confidentiality.
2. In the tables and analyses, the health care professionals are considered according to their place of work, while the populations mentioned are considered according to their place of residence.
3. The analyses presented in this document paint a portrait of health care professionals and the offer of health care services in 2011. To that end, 2001 is used the point of reference, but the actual offer in 2001 is not described.

Note on National Household Survey (NHS) data

Statistics Canada (2013) released the following note cautioning data users about using the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

> *When comparing estimates from the 2006 Census long form and estimates from the 2011 National Household Survey (NHS), users should take into account the fact that the two sources represent different populations. The target population for the 2006 Census long form includes usual residents in collective dwellings and persons living abroad whereas the target population for the NHS excludes them. Moreover, the NHS estimates are derived from a voluntary survey and are therefore subject to potentially higher non-response error than those derived from the 2006 Census long form.*

A.4 Methodology used to calculate the expected number of professionals in 2011

The purpose of Part II of this document is to evaluate whether or not the number of professionals able to offer health care services in the minority language in 2011 matches the number expected when only demographic changes in the official-language minority are considered. On the basis of the results, it can be determined whether or not there was an increase in health care services in the minority language (that is, an increase in services when the actual number of professionals in 2011 was higher than the expected number, or a decrease in services when the actual number was lower).

The principle behind the calculation of the expected number of professionals able to provide health care services in minority language[33] in 2011 is as follows: the goal is to isolate the effect of demography to determine the extent to which the increase in the number of professionals corresponds to an increase in services. To that end, for a given region, the change in the minority population[34] is applied to the number of professionals in 2001; this change in the minority population is the change in potential demand. The average change in non-demographic factors is then taken into account. The average change is calculated at two geographic levels, namely the province of Quebec and Canada outside Quebec.

The formulas used are as follows:

$$HP_Reg_{EXP2011} = HP_Reg_{2001} + VarDemog_Reg_{2001\text{-}11} + VarAvg_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11}$$

where

$$VarDemog_Reg_{2001\text{-}11} = HP_Reg_{2001} * ((PopMin_{2011} - PopMin_{2001}) / PopMin_{2001})$$

$$VarAvg_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11} = HP_Reg_{2001} * ((VarTot_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11} - VarDemog_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11}) / PopMin_GeoHigh_{2001})$$

and

$HP_Reg_{EXP2011}$ =	Expected number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in the region in 2011
HP_Reg_{2001} =	Actual number of health care professionals able to conduct a conversation in French in the region in 2001
$VarDemog_Reg_{2001\text{-}11}$ =	Regional demographic change between 2001 and 2011
$PopMin_{2011}$ =	Regional official-language minority population in 2011
$PopMin_{2001}$ =	Regional official-language minority population in 2001
$VarAvg_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11}$=	Average change, at a higher geographic level (province of Quebec and Canada outside Quebec), of non-demographic factors between 2001 and 2011
$VarTot_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11}$ =	Total actual change in the number of official-language minority professionals between 2001 and 2011, at a higher geographic level (province of Quebec and Canada outside Quebec)
$VarDemog_GeoHigh_{2001\text{-}11}$ =	Demographic change in the number of official-language minority professionals between 2001 and 2011, at a higher geographic level (province of Quebec and Canada outside Quebec)
$PopMin_GeoHigh_{2001}$=	Official-language minority population in 2001, at a higher geographic level(province of Quebec and Canada outside Quebec)

33. Health care professionals who reported having the ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language.
34. The first-official-language minority population of the given region.

Appendix B Data tables

The language characteristics and practices of the total population and of health care professionals are presented on the following pages. The data are presented by geographical level.

- Tables B1 to B24

Following these data, the total numbers of health care professionals are given, broken down by group of professionals.

- Tables B25 to B34

Table B1
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Canada outside Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**25,305,220**	**22,513,460**	**1,007,580**	**4.0**	**987,650**	**4.4**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**885,375**	**657,230**	**38,655**	**4.4**	**30,995**	**4.7**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	235,735	178,550	9,870	4.2	8,255	4.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	32,970	30,960	1,380	4.2	1,135	3.7
Psychologists[2]	13,190	9,480	810	6.1	645	6.8
Social workers[2]	43,630	36,495	2,275	5.2	2,010	5.5
Pharmacists[2]	24,440	18,645	775	3.2	725	3.9
Licensed practical nurses[2]	40,635	34,415	2,070	5.1	1,805	5.2
Paramedical occupations[2]	15,200	11,110	845	5.6	755	6.8
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	141,925	94,935	7,340	5.2	5,250	5.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	337,650	242,635	13,290	3.9	10,420	4.3

Table B1 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Canada outside Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**103,830**	**11.7**	**81,280**	**12.4**	**45,450**	**5.1**	**35,630**	**5.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	23,815	10.1	18,935	10.6	11,865	5.0	9,940	5.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	7,050	21.4	6,595	21.3	2,300	7.0	2,080	6.7
Psychologists[2]	2,760	20.9	2,200	23.2	895	6.8	750	7.9
Social workers[2]	5,905	13.5	5,205	14.3	2,515	5.8	2,160	5.9
Pharmacists[2]	2,715	11.1	2,150	11.5	950	3.9	900	4.8
Licensed practical nurses[2]	3,740	9.2	3,260	9.5	2,310	5.7	1,870	5.4
Paramedical occupations[2]	1,940	12.8	1,435	12.9	1,010	6.6	860	7.7
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	13,085	9.2	9,615	10.1	7,805	5.5	5,615	5.9
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	42,815	12.7	31,890	13.1	15,795	4.7	11,450	4.7

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B2

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**1,559,005**	**1,539,030**	**37,235**	**2.4**	**41,150**	**2.7**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**60,805**	**48,450**	**1,470**	**2.4**	**1,045**	**2.2**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	18,015	14,650	335	1.9	265	1.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	2,175	2,170	60	2.7	...	...
Psychologists and social workers[2]	3,545	2,745	55	1.6	55	2.1
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	3,305	2,585	75	2.3	...	...
Licensed practical nurses[2]	4,875	5,565	145	2.9	115	2.1
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	9,065	6,085	225	2.5	210	3.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	19,830	14,650	575	2.9	305	2.1

Table B2 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Newfoundland and Labrador, Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**5,830**	**9.6**	**4,120**	**8.5**	**1,490**	**2.5**	**1,145**	**2.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,270	7.0	880	6.0	350	1.9	320	2.2
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	405	18.6	425	19.6	80	3.7	70	3.1
Psychologists and social workers[2]	410	11.5	280	10.2	60	1.7	60	2.3
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations [2]	310	9.4	215	8.4	70	2.1	70	2.8
Licensed practical nurses[2]	360	7.4	245	4.4	130	2.6	100	1.8
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	605	6.7	600	9.8	215	2.4	245	4.1
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	2,470	12.5	1,475	10.1	590	3.0	280	1.9

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B3
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**739,900**	**719,710**	**235,695**	**31.9**	**238,450**	**33.1**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**30,985**	**22,205**	**11,530**	**37.2**	**8,275**	**37.3**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	8,635	6,905	3,140	36.4	2,385	34.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,155	705	335	28.8	205	29.4
Psychologists[2]	495	310	235	47.9	170	54.6
Social workers[2]	1,310	1,070	715	54.6	555	51.9
Pharmacists[2]	660	615	215	32.3	205	33.2
Licensed practical nurses[2]	2,300	1,875	740	32.1	625	33.3
Paramedical occupations[2]	670	555	180	26.9	225	40.4
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	6,225	3,555	2,730	43.9	1,670	47.0
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	9,530	6,610	3,240	34.0	2,230	33.8

Table B3 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**15,525**	**50.1**	**10,990**	**49.5**	**13,740**	**44.3**	**9,745**	**43.9**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	4,260	49.3	3,210	46.4	3,725	43.1	2,925	42.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	605	52.4	335	47.5	475	41.0	275	39.4
Psychologists[2]	265	53.3	200	64.0	235	47.0	185	58.8
Social workers[2]	815	62.3	665	62.2	730	55.8	570	53.3
Pharmacists[2]	360	54.9	310	50.5	300	45.8	280	45.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	995	43.3	815	43.5	930	40.4	780	41.7
Paramedical occupations[2]	305	45.2	330	58.9	275	41.0	290	52.4
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	3,210	51.6	2,005	56.5	3,005	48.2	1,800	50.6
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	4,710	49.4	3,120	47.2	4,070	42.7	2,635	39.9

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B4
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Northern New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**160,425**	**172,925**	**124,460**	**77.6**	**133,550**	**77.2**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**7,705**	**5,930**	**6,285**	**81.6**	**4,790**	**80.8**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,085	1,840	1,685	81.0	1,430	77.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	215	130	160	74.3	105	80.8
Psychologists[2]	75	70	75	98.0	70	100.0
Social workers[2]	415	330	380	91.7	300	90.0
Pharmacists[2]	185	200	145	79.7	150	75.0
Licensed practical nurses[2]	555	530	425	77.0	360	68.2
Paramedical occupations[2]	180	190	105	57.9	115	61.0
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	2,070	1,190	1,755	84.8	1,045	87.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,925	1,455	1,550	80.6	1,220	83.9

Table B4 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Northern New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**6,970**	**90.5**	**5,435**	**91.7**	**6,925**	**89.9**	**5,415**	**91.3**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,905	91.5	1,685	91.6	1,870	89.8	1,685	91.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	190	88.8	105	83.4	210	98.0	110	86.0
Psychologists[2]	75	100.0	70	100.0	75	100.0	70	100.0
Social workers[2]	395	94.6	315	95.5	375	90.3	300	91.1
Pharmacists[2]	165	89.2	180	91.4	165	88.6	190	95.0
Licensed practical nurses[2]	500	90.6	435	81.8	505	91.1	450	84.7
Paramedical occupations[2]	140	78.2	175	91.4	130	72.6	165	87.7
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,890	91.3	1,115	93.8	1,910	92.3	1,105	92.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,710	88.8	1,355	93.2	1,680	87.4	1,340	92.0

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B5
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Southeastern New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**171,570**	**153,375**	**81,490**	**47.5**	**74,710**	**48.7**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**8,055**	**5,460**	**4,230**	**52.5**	**2,725**	**50.0**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,305	1,715	1,220	52.8	775	45.1
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	325	150	160	49.3	95	62.2
Psychologists[2]	120	120	100	82.3	80	66.4
Social workers[2]	335	215	275	83.0	180	82.7
Pharmacists[2]	210	150	50	24.3	55	36.8
Licensed practical nurses[2]	545	400	275	50.5	220	54.8
Paramedical occupations[2]	140	115	55	40.0	...	...
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,555	970	780	50.2	525	54.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	2,520	1,615	1,310	52.0	755	46.6

Table B5 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Southeastern New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**5,595**	**69.4**	**3,490**	**63.9**	**5,060**	**62.8**	**3,225**	**59.1**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,580	68.5	980	57.1	1,375	59.6	895	52.1
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	245	75.4	120	81.3	215	66.3	115	77.8
Psychologists[2]	110	88.4	90	74.2	105	84.4	90	71.8
Social workers[2]	290	87.4	190	88.6	280	83.5	190	87.1
Pharmacists[2]	115	56.0	75	49.5	105	51.1	75	50.7
Licensed practical nurses[2]	360	65.7	270	67.8	350	63.9	265	66.9
Paramedical occupations[2]	90	63.5	70	59.1	80	59.1	...	...
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	950	61.2	665	68.9	850	54.6	575	59.4
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,850	73.5	1,025	63.2	1,700	67.5	960	59.4

... not applicable
1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B6

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Rest of New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**407,905**	**393,405**	**29,755**	**7.3**	**30,185**	**7.7**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**15,225**	**10,815**	**1,015**	**6.7**	**755**	**7.0**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	4,245	3,350	235	5.6	185	5.5
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	615	425	...	...	...	...
Psychologists and social workers[2]	855	645	120	13.9	100	15.4
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	620	515	...	...	65	12.3
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	3,800	2,340	230	6.1	140	6.1
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	5,090	3,540	380	7.5	260	7.3

Table B6 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Rest of New Brunswick, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**2,960**	**19.4**	**2,065**	**19.1**	**1,760**	**11.5**	**1,105**	**10.2**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	775	18.2	545	16.2	475	11.2	345	10.3
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	170	27.4	105	24.8	...	...	...	...
Psychologists and social workers[2]	210	24.6	200	30.8	130	15.2	105	16.6
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	155	25.0	140	27.1	95	15.2	80	15.7
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	505	13.2	335	14.4	320	8.4	185	7.9
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,150	22.6	745	21.0	690	13.5	335	9.5

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B7
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**7,815,955**	**7,125,575**	**1,058,250**	**13.5**	**918,955**	**12.9**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**289,845**	**224,030**	**29,640**	**10.2**	**22,510**	**10.0**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	64,830	55,380	6,265	9.7	4,930	8.9
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	10,015	9,590	1,610	16.1	1,555	16.2
Psychologists[2]	8,255	6,255	1,010	12.3	635	10.1
Social workers[2]	12,605	10,860	1,355	10.8	1,345	12.4
Pharmacists[2]	7,765	5,340	675	8.7	380	7.1
Licensed practical nurses[2]	16,655	13,705	1,180	7.1	810	5.9
Paramedical occupations[2]	3,720	2,395	165	4.5	110	4.6
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	58,930	43,630	5,470	9.3	4,040	9.3
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	107,075	76,865	11,900	11.1	8,700	11.3

Table B7 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**155,265**	**53.6**	**118,255**	**52.8**	**102,750**	**35.5**	**77,400**	**34.5**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	32,545	50.2	25,660	46.3	24,225	37.4	19,185	34.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	8,945	89.3	8,660	90.3	4,975	49.7	5,005	52.2
Psychologists[2]	5,755	69.7	4,420	70.6	2,365	28.6	1,680	26.9
Social workers[2]	7,095	56.3	6,060	55.8	3,730	29.6	3,430	31.6
Pharmacists[2]	6,035	77.7	3,935	73.6	3,340	43.0	2,270	42.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	5,345	32.1	3,970	29.0	4,735	28.4	3,015	22.0
Paramedical occupations[2]	1,930	52.0	1,270	53.0	1,390	37.4	970	40.5
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	20,150	34.2	15,940	36.5	15,495	26.3	11,565	26.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	67,465	63.0	48,345	62.9	42,490	39.7	30,280	39.4

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B8
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Montréal Metropolitan Area, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**3,785,915**	**3,380,645**	**847,855**	**22.4**	**734,950**	**21.7**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**142,155**	**109,795**	**25,460**	**17.9**	**19,500**	**17.8**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	31,600	25,780	5,465	17.3	4,300	16.7
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	5,140	5,065	1,355	26.4	1,355	26.7
Psychologists[2]	4,570	3,490	915	20.0	570	16.3
Social workers[2]	5,735	5,130	1,070	18.6	1,065	20.8
Pharmacists[2]	3,750	2,535	615	16.4	320	12.6
Licensed practical nurses[2]	7,295	4,870	925	12.7	640	13.1
Paramedical occupations[2]	1,250	940	105	8.5	75	8.0
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	27,905	21,515	4,430	15.9	3,305	15.4
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	54,910	40,470	10,585	19.3	7,880	19.5

Table B8 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Montréal Metropolitan Area, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**95,340**	**67.1**	**73,750**	**67.2**	**74,370**	**52.3**	**56,810**	**51.7**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	20,800	65.8	16,160	62.7	17,420	55.1	13,865	53.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	4,895	95.2	4,825	95.2	3,535	68.7	3,530	69.7
Psychologists[2]	3,690	80.8	2,830	81.1	1,995	43.6	1,300	37.3
Social workers[2]	4,145	72.3	3,675	71.7	2,630	45.9	2,415	47.0
Pharmacists[2]	3,315	88.4	2,220	87.6	2,310	61.6	1,560	61.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	3,480	47.7	2,220	45.6	3,245	44.5	1,835	37.7
Paramedical occupations[2]	820	65.7	650	68.9	730	58.6	600	63.9
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	12,755	45.7	10,735	49.9	11,485	41.2	8,975	41.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	41,440	75.5	30,435	75.2	31,015	56.5	22,725	56.2

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B9
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Eastern Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**383,785**	**387,925**	**16,420**	**4.3**	**16,295**	**4.2**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**14,560**	**12,740**	**260**	**1.8**	**290**	**2.3**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	3,220	3,545	95	2.9	50	1.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	630	585	...	...	...	...
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,185	1,055	...	...	35	3.2
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	730	630	...	...	...	...
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	4,280	3,405	75	1.8	120	3.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	4,515	3,525	50	1.1	65	1.8

Table B9 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Eastern Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**4,110**	**28.2**	**3,760**	**29.5**	**2,235**	**15.3**	**1,965**	**15.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	795	24.6	845	23.8	530	16.4	560	15.9
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	480	76.2	495	84.3	175	27.9	180	30.5
Psychologists and social workers[2]	380	32.1	355	33.9	105	8.8	130	12.2
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	335	46.3	210	32.9	210	28.9	90	14.3
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	540	12.6	455	13.4	495	11.6	365	10.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,580	35.1	1,405	39.8	720	16.0	640	18.1

... not applicable
1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B10

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Western Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**510,295**	**457,180**	**72,035**	**14.1**	**59,255**	**13.0**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**15,175**	**10,740**	**1,075**	**7.1**	**585**	**5.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	3,655	3,000	180	4.9	135	4.5
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	440	315	55	12.2	...	...
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,150	955	80	7.0	80	8.1
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	615	425	...	...	...	...
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	3,825	2,440	255	6.7	125	5.1
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	5,490	3,605	475	8.6	205	5.6

Table B10 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Western Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**8,920**	**58.8**	**6,285**	**58.5**	**7,095**	**46.7**	**4,860**	**45.2**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,980	54.2	1,485	49.5	1,830	50.1	1,370	45.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	405	92.6	290	92.8	230	52.0	245	77.4
Psychologists and social workers[2]	720	62.4	555	58.0	410	35.6	325	33.9
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	425	69.1	285	67.1	345	56.4	250	59.2
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,600	41.9	1,220	50.0	1,275	33.3	850	34.9
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	3,790	69.0	2,450	68.0	3,005	54.7	1,820	50.5

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B11

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Estrie and Southern Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**620,840**	**560,640**	**51,450**	**8.3**	**51,400**	**9.2**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**22,910**	**16,345**	**1,280**	**5.6**	**970**	**5.9**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	4,660	4,035	255	5.4	220	5.5
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	920	860	95	10.1	70	8.1
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,380	1,115	110	7.8	...	...
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	1,055	560	...	...	...	...
Licensed practical nurses[2]	1,325	1,195	135	10.2	75	6.2
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	4,890	3,160	395	8.1	260	8.2
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	8,680	5,420	290	3.3	255	4.7

Table B11 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Estrie and Southern Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regularly at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**11,875**	**51.8**	**8,960**	**54.8**	**8,580**	**37.5**	**6,665**	**40.8**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,315	49.7	2,005	49.7	1,985	42.6	1,705	42.3
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	830	90.5	770	89.8	530	57.6	555	64.9
Psychologists and social workers[2]	855	61.9	755	67.8	430	31.0	435	39.1
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	620	58.6	420	75.1	440	42.0	300	53.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	540	40.8	430	36.0	525	39.8	455	38.0
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,595	32.6	1,265	40.0	1,330	27.2	950	30.1
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	5,120	59.0	3,310	61.1	3,340	38.5	2,260	41.7

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B12
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Québec City and surrounding area, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**1,369,180**	**1,279,400**	**18,965**	**1.4**	**15,495**	**1.2**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**57,515**	**44,255**	**570**	**1.0**	**385**	**0.9**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	13,750	12,090	105	0.8	105	0.9
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,880	1,840	...	...	55	3.1
Psychologists and social workers[2]	4,380	3,120	60	1.4	...	...
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	2,400	1,595	...	...	...	...
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	14,445	10,985	160	1.1	75	0.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	20,665	14,630	160	0.8	110	0.7

Table B12 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Québec City and surrounding area, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**21,080**	**36.6**	**14,945**	**33.8**	**4,555**	**7.9**	**3,320**	**7.5**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	4,085	29.7	3,165	26.2	1,095	8.0	810	6.7
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,530	81.5	1,525	82.9	250	13.3	265	14.5
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,930	44.0	1,250	40.2	225	5.1	195	6.2
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	1,420	59.2	865	54.2	290	12.1	225	14.0
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	2,630	18.2	1,725	15.7	570	3.9	385	3.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	9,485	45.9	6,415	43.8	2,125	10.3	1,445	9.9

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B13
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Island of Montréal, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**1,886,480**	**1,812,720**	**611,005**	**32.8**	**563,940**	**31.6**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**92,630**	**76,925**	**22,685**	**24.5**	**17,980**	**23.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	22,110	18,915	5,110	23.1	4,100	21.7
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	3,580	3,640	1,225	34.2	1,265	34.7
Psychologists[2]	3,155	2,335	840	26.7	510	21.8
Social workers[2]	3,615	3,745	975	27.0	1,000	26.7
Pharmacists[2]	2,250	1,655	475	21.1	280	17.0
Licensed practical nurses[2]	4,875	3,325	850	17.4	600	18.0
Paramedical occupations[2]	745	590	100	13.2	75	12.6
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	18,120	14,845	4,020	22.2	3,040	20.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	34,175	27,875	9,090	26.6	7,110	25.5

Table B13 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Island of Montréal, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**67,025**	**72.4**	**55,075**	**71.6**	**55,945**	**60.4**	**45,155**	**58.7**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	15,715	71.1	12,585	66.5	13,865	62.7	11,235	59.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	3,470	97.0	3,495	96.1	2,785	77.9	2,780	76.4
Psychologists[2]	2,660	84.2	1,965	84.1	1,645	52.2	1,045	44.7
Social workers[2]	2,900	80.2	2,895	77.3	2,065	57.1	2,055	54.9
Pharmacists[2]	2,055	91.3	1,480	89.3	1,565	69.6	1,085	65.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	2,540	52.1	1,665	50.1	2,405	49.3	1,425	42.9
Paramedical occupations[2]	570	76.9	425	72.0	530	71.2	405	68.4
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	9,565	52.8	8,380	56.4	8,720	48.1	7,170	48.3
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	27,550	80.6	22,185	79.6	22,365	65.4	17,955	64.4

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B14
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, City of Laval, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**401,555**	**343,005**	**82,075**	**20.6**	**53,390**	**15.7**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**10,450**	**8,030**	**915**	**8.7**	**565**	**7.0**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,070	1,765	95	4.7	80	4.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	350	310	...	...	...	...
Psychologists and social workers[2]	735	665	70	9.5	...	...
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	365	260	50	14.0	...	...
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	2,705	2,030	130	4.8	90	4.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	4,230	3,000	530	12.6	320	10.7

Table B14 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, City of Laval, Quebec, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**6,350**	**60.7**	**4,680**	**58.3**	**4,625**	**44.2**	**2,980**	**37.1**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,195	57.8	1,030	58.2	875	42.3	690	39.0
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	305	87.2	295	94.8	210	59.7	165	53.0
Psychologists and social workers[2]	500	68.0	430	65.1	270	36.9	165	24.9
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	320	87.6	230	88.3	195	53.3	175	67.9
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	990	36.6	710	35.1	855	31.5	515	25.4
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	3,040	71.9	1,985	66.2	2,225	52.6	1,265	42.2

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B15
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Rest of Quebec[6], 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**1,145,940**	**1,059,785**	**51,525**	**4.5**	**41,560**	**3.9**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**37,530**	**30,160**	**995**	**2.6**	**775**	**2.6**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	7,945	6,935	170	2.1	120	1.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,005	930	50	5.2	35	3.9
Psychologists and social workers[2]	2,455	2,260	120	4.8	150	6.6
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	1,685	1,045	40	2.5	20	2.1
Licensed practical nurses[2]	2,530	2,510	25	1.0	...	...
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	9,090	7,260	245	2.7	215	3.0
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	12,815	9,220	340	2.7	195	2.1

Table B15 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Rest of Quebec[6], 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**13,940**	**37.2**	**10,555**	**35.0**	**5,915**	**15.8**	**3,785**	**12.5**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,570	32.3	1,995	28.8	1,370	17.2	875	12.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	800	79.5	750	80.9	260	25.9	230	24.6
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,130	45.9	1,055	46.8	305	12.4	315	13.9
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	1,030	61.2	555	52.9	395	23.4	210	20.2
Licensed practical nurses[2]	440	17.3	480	19.2	320	12.7	205	8.2
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,920	21.1	1,380	19.0	980	10.8	555	7.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	6,055	47.2	4,335	47.0	2,285	17.8	1,390	15.1

... not applicable
1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).
6. Calculated with Montréal's CMA, given that the Island of Montréal and the city of Laval are already included in Montréal's CMA.

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B16
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**12,722,065**	**11,285,545**	**542,390**	**4.3**	**527,715**	**4.7**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**414,990**	**310,520**	**18,845**	**4.5**	**15,780**	**5.1**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	106,945	87,195	4,485	4.2	4,210	4.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	16,325	15,605	645	3.9	690	4.4
Psychologists[2]	6,375	4,580	400	6.3	325	7.1
Social workers[2]	23,065	19,225	1,160	5.0	1,110	5.8
Pharmacists[2]	10,625	8,475	390	3.7	395	4.7
Licensed practical nurses[2]	15,905	12,680	955	6.0	730	5.8
Paramedical occupations[2]	6,935	4,615	530	7.6	370	8.0
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	62,905	38,775	3,275	5.2	2,235	5.8
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	165,910	119,370	7,010	4.2	5,720	4.8

Table B16 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**53,200**	**12.8**	**43,685**	**14.1**	**25,310**	**6.1**	**20,945**	**6.7**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	11,340	10.6	10,175	11.7	6,490	6.1	5,990	6.9
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	3,870	23.7	3,800	24.3	1,360	8.3	1,390	8.9
Psychologists[2]	1,465	23.0	1,220	26.6	540	8.5	430	9.3
Social workers[2]	3,385	14.7	3,140	16.3	1,560	6.8	1,460	7.6
Pharmacists[2]	1,475	13.9	1,155	13.7	500	4.7	545	6.4
Licensed practical nurses[2]	1,565	9.8	1,340	10.6	1,075	6.7	805	6.4
Paramedical occupations[2]	1,095	15.8	680	14.8	665	9.6	440	9.6
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	6,125	9.7	4,205	10.8	3,725	5.9	2,650	6.8
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	22,885	13.8	17,970	15.1	9,390	5.7	7,235	6.1

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B17

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Southeastern Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**193,780**	**182,525**	**78,745**	**40.6**	**75,335**	**41.3**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**5,300**	**4,395**	**1,990**	**37.6**	**1,670**	**38.0**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,200	1,120	355	29.6	255	22.7
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	170	185	60	36.3	70	38.5
Psychologists and social workers[2]	375	270	195	52.3	115	42.6
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	235	230	80	34.2	110	48.6
Licensed practical nurses[2]	340	250	90	26.0	55	21.9
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,350	1,205	580	43.1	525	43.4
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,630	1,135	630	38.6	540	47.5

Table B17 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Southeastern Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**3,040**	**57.3**	**2,520**	**57.4**	**2,685**	**50.6**	**2,340**	**53.2**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	565	46.9	460	41.0	515	43.0	455	40.6
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	95	55.9	140	74.9	95	55.8	135	72.7
Psychologists and social workers[2]	245	65.9	195	71.5	225	59.8	155	56.5
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	135	56.9	165	73.3	125	52.1	165	72.3
Licensed practical nurses[2]	145	42.8	130	51.5	135	39.8	100	39.9
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	830	61.7	725	60.1	745	55.3	670	55.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	1,020	62.7	710	62.4	845	51.8	660	58.2

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B18

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Northeastern Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**490,080**	**493,470**	**117,650**	**24.0**	**129,350**	**26.2**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**19,700**	**15,235**	**4,100**	**20.8**	**3,465**	**22.8**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	5,550	5,090	980	17.7	1,125	22.1
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	430	495	50	11.3	75	15.5
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,590	1,460	315	19.8	405	27.6
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	1,055	725	215	20.2	180	24.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	1,235	815	305	24.5	215	26.5
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	3,500	1,825	955	27.2	410	22.6
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	6,340	4,825	1,285	20.3	1,060	21.9

Table B18 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Northeastern Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**6,785**	**34.4**	**5,345**	**35.1**	**5,720**	**29.0**	**4,710**	**30.9**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,730	31.2	1,710	33.5	1,580	28.5	1,550	30.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	170	39.3	180	36.5	120	27.7	145	28.9
Psychologists and social workers[2]	530	33.4	560	38.5	405	25.6	480	33.0
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	385	36.6	280	38.9	305	28.7	250	34.5
Licensed practical nurses[2]	390	31.6	290	35.7	390	31.5	295	36.4
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,350	38.5	610	33.5	1,055	30.1	555	30.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	2,230	35.1	1,710	35.5	1,865	29.4	1,435	29.7

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B19

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, City of Ottawa, Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**872,450**	**763,790**	**143,040**	**16.4**	**128,515**	**16.8**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**35,585**	**26,070**	**7,045**	**19.8**	**5,850**	**22.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	9,515	7,495	1,885	19.8	1,590	21.2
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,880	1,720	260	13.7	260	15.0
Psychologists[2]	930	645	215	23.1	145	22.4
Social workers[2]	1,740	1,405	435	24.9	365	26.0
Pharmacists[2]	700	660	90	13.0	150	22.6
Licensed practical nurses[2]	1,145	835	345	30.3	265	31.9
Paramedical occupations[2]	590	275	155	26.2	95	34.1
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	4,440	3,020	1,035	23.3	805	26.6
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	14,645	10,020	2,630	18.0	2,180	21.8

Table B19 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, City of Ottawa, Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**14,895**	**41.9**	**11,930**	**45.8**	**11,525**	**32.4**	**9,680**	**37.1**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	3,915	41.1	3,250	43.4	3,280	34.5	3,030	40.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	920	49.0	925	53.6	700	37.1	690	40.1
Psychologists[2]	430	46.5	355	55.0	325	34.8	265	41.4
Social workers[2]	815	46.9	780	55.6	655	37.6	590	41.9
Pharmacists[2]	255	36.7	265	40.0	160	22.8	225	34.4
Licensed practical nurses[2]	470	40.9	355	42.5	410	35.8	320	38.6
Paramedical occupations[2]	250	42.8	140	51.2	210	35.9	140	50.7
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,725	38.8	1,230	40.7	1,280	28.8	960	31.8
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	6,110	41.7	4,630	46.2	4,505	30.8	3,455	34.5

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B20

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, City of Toronto, Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**2,589,085**	**2,456,800**	**48,650**	**1.9**	**47,455**	**1.9**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**99,910**	**80,960**	**1,540**	**1.5**	**1,460**	**1.8**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	26,915	21,700	285	1.1	320	1.5
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	4,915	5,045	110	2.2	120	2.4
Psychologists[2]	2,215	1,730	85	3.9	70	4.1
Social workers[2]	6,125	5,325	75	1.2	85	1.6
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	4,050	3,430	110	2.7	55	1.5
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	13,765	10,200	125	0.9	140	1.4
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	41,930	33,530	750	1.8	670	2.0

Table B20 (concluded)

Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, City of Toronto, Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**9,330**	**9.3**	**8,380**	**10.4**	**1,545**	**1.5**	**1,405**	**1.7**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,490	5.5	1,370	6.3	240	0.9	275	1.3
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,110	22.6	1,115	22.1	175	3.6	190	3.7
Psychologists[2]	465	20.9	425	24.5	75	3.5	50	2.9
Social workers[2]	650	10.6	685	12.8	155	2.5	155	3.0
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	565	14.0	300	8.7	185	4.6	55	1.6
Licensed practical nurses and nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	375	2.7	480	4.7	85	0.6	80	0.8
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	4,675	11.2	4,015	12.0	625	1.5	600	1.8

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B21
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Rest of Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**8,576,675**	**7,388,960**	**154,300**	**1.8**	**147,065**	**2.0**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**254,490**	**183,860**	**4,165**	**1.6**	**3,335**	**1.8**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	63,765	51,795	980	1.5	920	1.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	8,935	8,165	165	1.8	160	2.0
Psychologists[2]	3,005	2,035	70	2.3	55	2.7
Social workers[2]	13,455	10,935	170	1.2	195	1.8
Pharmacists[2]	6,330	4,695	160	2.5	90	1.9
Licensed practical nurses[2]	10,735	9,050	185	1.7	175	2.0
Paramedical occupations[2]	4,600	3,075	110	2.4	90	2.9
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	42,300	24,250	615	1.5	375	1.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	101,365	69,860	1,715	1.7	1,270	1.8

Table B21 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Rest of Ontario, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**19,160**	**7.5**	**15,505**	**8.4**	**3,835**	**1.5**	**2,815**	**1.5**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	3,645	5.7	3,385	6.5	870	1.4	685	1.3
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,575	17.6	1,445	17.7	275	3.1	235	2.9
Psychologists[2]	485	16.1	365	17.9	70	2.4	...	...
Social workers[2]	1,225	9.1	995	9.1	185	1.4	150	1.4
Pharmacists[2]	580	9.1	430	9.2	90	1.4	60	1.3
Licensed practical nurses[2]	495	4.6	460	5.1	125	1.2	75	0.8
Paramedical occupations[2]	395	8.6	255	8.3	90	2.0	90	2.9
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,915	4.5	1,265	5.2	570	1.4	400	1.7
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	8,850	8.7	6,905	9.9	1,550	1.5	1,085	1.5

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B22
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**2,211,405**	**2,066,850**	**55,660**	**2.5**	**59,930**	**2.9**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**90,525**	**72,475**	**2,155**	**2.4**	**2,280**	**3.1**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	25,390	18,930	620	2.4	565	3.0
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	2,490	2,735	110	4.4	55	1.9
Psychologists and social workers[2]	4,940	4,490	150	3.1	125	2.8
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	4,275	3,210	85	2.0	105	3.3
Licensed practical nurses[2]	4,305	3,285	55	1.2	130	4.0
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	19,880	17,650	510	2.6	625	3.5
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	29,250	22,175	625	2.1	670	3.0

Table B22 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**6,785**	**7.5**	**5,590**	**7.7**	**1,915**	**2.1**	**1,740**	**2.4**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	1,630	6.4	1,175	6.2	510	2.0	360	1.9
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	410	16.4	340	12.5	110	4.3	75	2.7
Psychologists and social workers[2]	435	8.8	345	7.7	95	2.0	70	1.5
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	320	7.5	250	7.8	45	1.1	75	2.4
Licensed practical nurses[2]	185	4.3	240	7.3	90	2.1	95	2.8
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	1,230	6.2	1,305	7.4	475	2.4	605	3.4
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	2,575	8.8	1,935	8.7	585	2.0	470	2.1

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B23
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Alberta, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**3,610,185**	**2,941,150**	**71,370**	**2.0**	**58,825**	**2.0**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**131,160**	**88,740**	**2,240**	**1.7**	**1,665**	**1.9**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	35,705	22,485	705	2.0	420	1.9
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	4,490	4,090	115	2.5	55	1.4
Psychologists and social workers[2]	8,015	6,125	165	2.0	130	2.1
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	6,480	4,175	80	1.3	...	...
Licensed practical nurses[2]	6,555	4,940	90	1.4	110	2.2
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	19,050	12,510	335	1.8	220	1.8
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	50,860	34,415	750	1.5	690	2.0

Table B23 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, Alberta, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**9,635**	**7.3**	**7,200**	**8.1**	**1,380**	**1.1**	**995**	**1.1**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,540	7.1	1,450	6.5	410	1.2	185	0.8
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	680	15.2	740	18.1	75	1.7	120	2.9
Psychologists and social workers[2]	780	9.7	560	9.2	105	1.3	60	0.9
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	330	5.1	265	6.4	55	0.9	...	...
Licensed practical nurses[2]	330	5.0	265	5.3	35	0.6	65	1.3
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	985	5.2	735	5.9	200	1.1	150	1.2
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	3,990	7.8	3,180	9.2	495	1.0	390	1.1

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B24
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, British Columbia, 2001 and 2011

	Total		Minority official language population[3]			
	2011	2001	2011		2001	
	frequency		frequency	percent	frequency	percent
Total Population[1]	**4,356,205**	**3,868,875**	**62,190**	**1.4**	**59,370**	**1.5**
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**153,800**	**112,535**	**2,275**	**1.5**	**1,890**	**1.7**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	40,065	27,670	525	1.3	390	1.4
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	6,194	5,595	120	1.9	85	1.5
Psychologists and social workers[2]	8,790	7,075	195	2.2	165	2.4
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	6,510	5,405	65	1.0	95	1.7
Licensed practical nurses[2]	6,575	5,975	90	1.4	90	1.5
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	24,355	16,145	250	1.0	285	1.8
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	61,305	44,670	1,040	1.7	775	1.7

Table B24 (concluded)
Linguistic characteristics and language use of Health Care Professionals, British Columbia, 2001 and 2011

	Ability to conduct a conversation in the minority language[4]				Use of minority language at least regulary at work[5]			
	2011		2001		2011		2001	
	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent	frequency	percent
All Health Care Professionals[2]	**12,325**	**8.0**	**9,455**	**8.4**	**1,415**	**0.9**	**995**	**0.9**
Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses[2]	2,655	6.6	1,965	7.1	325	0.8	145	0.5
General practitioners and family physicians[2]	1,030	16.7	940	16.8	195	3.2	155	2.7
Psychologists and social workers[2]	1,065	12.1	960	13.6	80	0.9	75	1.1
Pharmacists and paramedical occupations[2]	440	6.7	365	6.8	50	0.7	...	...
Licensed practical nurses[2]	300	4.6	355	5.9	50	0.8	...	...
Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates[2]	820	3.4	750	4.6	120	0.5	165	1.0
Other Health Care Professionals[2]	6,015	9.8	4,120	9.2	590	1.0	415	0.9

... not applicable

1. Total population for the region, by place of residence.
2. Health Care Professionals, by place of work.
3. Total population and Health Care Professionals with French as their first official language spoken outside of Quebec and those who have English as their first official language spoken in Quebec (multiple responses distributed equally between English and French).
4. Health Care Professionals who have reported being able to conduct a conversation in French (with or without another language) outside of Quebec and those who have reported being able to conduct a converstaion in English (with or without another language) in Quebec.
5. Health Care Professionals who have reported the use of French (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace outside of Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly) and those who have reported the use of English (with or without another language) on a regular basis in the workplace in Quebec (combination of the categories used most often and regularly).

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B25

Health Care Professionals: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**48,450**	**60,805**	**4,120**	**5,830**
Newfoundland and Labrador	15,235	20,095	625	995
Prince Edward Island	4,110	5,295	390	655
Nova Scotia	29,105	35,415	3,105	4,180
New Brunswick	**22,205**	**30,985**	**10,990**	**15,525**
Northern New Brunswick	5,930	7,705	5,435	6,970
Southern New Brunswick	5,460	8,055	3,490	5,595
Rest of New Brunswick	10,815	15,225	2,065	2,960
Quebec	**224,030**	**289,845**	**118,255**	**155,265**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	109,795	142,155	73,750	95,340
Island of Montréal	76,925	92,630	55,075	67,025
City of Laval	8,030	10,450	4,680	6,350
Eastern Quebec	12,740	14,560	3,760	4,110
Western Quebec	10,740	15,175	6,285	8,920
Estrie and Southern Quebec	16,345	22,910	8,960	11,875
Québec City and surrounding area	44,255	57,515	14,945	21,080
Rest of Quebec	30,160	37,530	10,555	13,940
Ontario	**310,520**	**414,990**	**43,685**	**53,200**
Southeastern Ontario	4,395	5,300	2,520	3,040
Ottawa	26,070	35,585	11,930	14,895
Northeastern Ontario	15,235	19,700	5,345	6,785
Toronto	80,960	99,910	8,380	9,330
Rest of Ontario	183,860	254,490	15,505	19,160
Western Canada	**273,750**	**375,485**	**22,250**	**28,740**
Manitoba	39,850	48,640	3,825	4,465
Saskatchewan	32,625	41,885	1,770	2,315
Alberta	88,740	131,160	7,200	9,635
British Columbia	112,535	153,800	9,455	12,325
Territories	**2,305**	**3,110**	**245**	**530**
Yukon	875	1,135	90	195
Northwest Territories	1,005	1,360	115	225
Nunavut	425	620	40	110
Total - Canada	**881,260**	**1,175,220**	**199,545**	**259,090**
Canada outside Quebec	657,230	885,375	81,290	103,825

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B26

Registered nurses and registered psychiatric nurses: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**14,650**	**18,015**	**880**	**1,275**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,880	6,390	125	250
Prince Edward Island	1,265	1,810	90	200
Nova Scotia	8,505	9,820	665	825
New Brunswick	**6,905**	**8,635**	**3,210**	**4,260**
Northern New Brunswick	1,840	2,085	1,685	1,905
Southern New Brunswick	1,715	2,305	980	1,580
Rest of New Brunswick	3,350	4,245	545	775
Quebec	**55,380**	**64,830**	**25,660**	**32,545**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	25,780	31,600	16,160	20,800
Island of Montréal	18,915	22,110	12,585	15,715
City of Laval	1,765	2,070	1,030	1,195
Eastern Quebec	3,545	3,220	845	795
Western Quebec	3,000	3,655	1,485	1,980
Estrie and Southern Quebec	4,035	4,660	2,005	2,315
Québec City and surrounding area	12,090	13,750	3,165	4,085
Rest of Quebec	6,935	7,945	1,995	2,570
Ontario	**87,195**	**106,945**	**10,175**	**11,340**
Southeastern Ontario	1,120	1,200	460	565
Ottawa	7,495	9,515	3,250	3,915
Northeastern Ontario	5,090	5,550	1,710	1,730
Toronto	21,700	26,915	1,370	1,490
Rest of Ontario	51,795	63,765	3,385	3,645
Western Canada	**69,080**	**101,160**	**4,590**	**6,825**
Manitoba	10,455	13,415	845	1,020
Saskatchewan	8,470	11,975	330	610
Alberta	22,485	35,705	1,450	2,540
British Columbia	27,670	40,065	1,965	2,655
Territories	**720**	**975**	**75**	**125**
Yukon	230	275	25	25
Northwest Territories	350	430	35	55
Nunavut	135	265	15	45
Total - Canada	**233,930**	**300,565**	**44,590**	**56,370**
Canada outside Quebec	178,550	235,735	18,930	23,825

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B27

General practitioners and family physicians: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**2,170**	**2,175**	**425**	**405**
Newfoundland and Labrador	720	710	150	80
Prince Edward Island	115	120	...	...
Nova Scotia	1,335	1,345	270	315
New Brunswick	**705**	**1,155**	**330**	**605**
Northern New Brunswick	130	215	105	190
Southern New Brunswick	150	325	120	245
Rest of New Brunswick	425	615	105	170
Quebec	**9,590**	**10,015**	**8,660**	**8,945**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	5,065	5,140	4,825	4,895
Island of Montréal	3,640	3,580	3,495	3,470
City of Laval	310	350	295	305
Eastern Quebec	585	630	495	480
Western Quebec	315	440	290	405
Estrie and Southern Quebec	860	920	770	830
Québec City and surrounding area	1,840	1,880	1,525	1,530
Rest of Quebec	930	1,005	750	800
Ontario	**15,605**	**16,325**	**3,800**	**3,870**
Southeastern Ontario	185	170	140	95
Ottawa	1,720	1,880	925	920
Northeastern Ontario	495	430	180	170
Toronto	5,045	4,915	1,115	1,110
Rest of Ontario	8,165	8,935	1,445	1,575
Western Canada	**12,420**	**13,170**	**2,020**	**2,120**
Manitoba	1,615	1,290	220	170
Saskatchewan	1,120	1,200	120	240
Alberta	4,090	4,490	740	680
British Columbia	5,595	6,195	940	1,030
Territories	**60**	**140**	...	...
Yukon	20	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	35	75	...	...
Nunavut	...	25	...	...
Total - Canada	**40,550**	**42,985**	**15,250**	**15,980**
Canada outside Quebec	30,960	32,970	6,590	7,035

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B28

Psychologists: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**605**	**765**	**130**	**170**
Newfoundland and Labrador	140	210	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	440	525	95	130
New Brunswick	**310**	**495**	**200**	**265**
Northern New Brunswick	70	75	70	75
Southern New Brunswick	120	120	90	110
Rest of New Brunswick	120	295	...	80
Quebec	**6,255**	**8,255**	**4,420**	**5,755**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	3,490	4,570	2,830	3,690
Island of Montréal	2,335	3,155	1,965	2,660
City of Laval	265	290	205	240
Eastern Quebec	235	210	105	90
Western Quebec	320	380	245	275
Estrie and Southern Quebec	365	450	260	255
Québec City and surrounding area	1,090	1,685	580	945
Rest of Quebec	755	960	400	495
Ontario	**4,580**	**6,375**	**1,220**	**1,465**
Southeastern Ontario	...	...	...	...
Ottawa	645	930	355	430
Northeastern Ontario	130	190	...	...
Toronto	1,730	2,215	425	465
Rest of Ontario	2,035	3,005	365	485
Western Canada	**3,950**	**5,535**	**640**	**855**
Manitoba	375	450	...	50
Saskatchewan	265	330	...	...
Alberta	1,590	2,270	290	400
British Columbia	1,720	2,480	280	390
Territories	**40**	**25**	...	...
Yukon	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	20	...	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	...
Total - Canada	**15,735**	**21,445**	**6,615**	**8,515**
Canada outside Quebec	9,480	13,190	2,195	2,760

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B29

Social workers: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**2,140**	**2,780**	**145**	**240**
Newfoundland and Labrador	760	1,180	...	...
Prince Edward Island	140	165	...	...
Nova Scotia	1,240	1,440	115	165
New Brunswick	**1,070**	**1,310**	**665**	**815**
Northern New Brunswick	330	415	315	395
Southern New Brunswick	215	335	190	290
Rest of New Brunswick	525	560	160	130
Quebec	**10,860**	**12,805**	**6,060**	**7,095**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	5,130	5,735	3,675	4,145
Island of Montréal	3,745	3,615	2,895	2,900
City of Laval	395	445	225	260
Eastern Quebec	815	975	250	290
Western Quebec	635	770	310	440
Estrie and Southern Quebec	750	930	495	600
Québec City and surrounding area	2,030	2,695	670	985
Rest of Quebec	1,505	1,495	660	630
Ontario	**19,225**	**23,065**	**3,140**	**3,385**
Southeastern Ontario	230	340	165	225
Ottawa	1,405	1,740	780	815
Northeastern Ontario	1,325	1,400	515	470
Toronto	5,325	6,125	685	650
Rest of Ontario	10,935	13,455	995	1,225
Western Canada	**13,745**	**16,210**	**1,220**	**1,420**
Manitoba	2,185	2,490	180	305
Saskatchewan	1,665	1,665	95	65
Alberta	4,540	5,745	270	375
British Columbia	5,360	6,310	675	675
Territories	**310**	**265**	**35**	...
Yukon	145	150	20	...
Northwest Territories	100	75	...	...
Nunavut	70	40	...	...
Total - Canada	**47,355**	**56,235**	**11,265**	**13,005**
Canada outside Quebec	36,495	43,630	5,205	5,910

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B30

Pharmacists: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**1,530**	**1,880**	**155**	**185**
Newfoundland and Labrador	530	650	...	...
Prince Edward Island	70	195	...	...
Nova Scotia	925	1,030	95	130
New Brunswick	**615**	**660**	**310**	**360**
Northern New Brunswick	200	185	180	165
Southern New Brunswick	150	210	75	115
Rest of New Brunswick	265	270	55	80
Quebec	**5,340**	**7,765**	**3,935**	**6,035**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	2,535	3,750	2,220	3,315
Island of Montréal	1,655	2,250	1,480	2,055
City of Laval	225	345	195	305
Eastern Quebec	295	315	150	170
Western Quebec	255	370	175	300
Estrie and Southern Quebec	405	685	320	490
Québec City and surrounding area	1,200	1,650	665	1,075
Rest of Quebec	655	990	400	690
Ontario	**8,475**	**10,625**	**1,155**	**1,475**
Southeastern Ontario	125	95	80	--
Ottawa	660	700	265	255
Northeastern Ontario	365	470	120	110
Toronto	2,630	3,030	260	490
Rest of Ontario	4,695	6,330	430	580
Western Canada	**7,975**	**11,215**	**520**	**690**
Manitoba	1,110	1,465	90	155
Saskatchewan	1,015	1,300	55	60
Alberta	2,635	4,030	150	215
British Columbia	3,215	4,420	225	260
Territories	**55**	**60**	...	...
Yukon	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	25	25	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	...
Total - Canada	**23,985**	**32,205**	**6,080**	**8,750**
Canada outside Quebec	18,645	24,440	2,145	2,715

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B31

Licensed practical nurses: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**5,565**	**4,875**	**245**	**355**
Newfoundland and Labrador	2,615	2,010	...	...
Prince Edward Island	595	350	...	...
Nova Scotia	2,355	2,515	195	260
New Brunswick	**1,875**	**2,300**	**820**	**995**
Northern New Brunswick	530	555	435	500
Southern New Brunswick	400	545	270	360
Rest of New Brunswick	945	1,200	115	135
Quebec	**13,705**	**16,655**	**3,970**	**5,345**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	4,870	7,295	2,220	3,480
Island of Montréal	3,325	4,875	1,665	2,540
City of Laval	345	680	110	300
Eastern Quebec	1,205	1,095	165	140
Western Quebec	630	905	305	330
Estrie and Southern Quebec	1,195	1,325	430	540
Québec City and surrounding area	3,300	3,505	365	415
Rest of Quebec	2,510	2,530	480	440
Ontario	**12,680**	**15,905**	**1,340**	**1,565**
Southeastern Ontario	250	340	130	145
Ottawa	835	1,145	355	470
Northeastern Ontario	815	1,235	290	390
Toronto	1,730	2,450	105	65
Rest of Ontario	9,050	10,735	460	495
Western Canada	**14,200**	**17,440**	**860**	**815**
Manitoba	1,485	2,175	180	155
Saskatchewan	1,795	2,135	60	...
Alberta	4,940	6,555	265	330
British Columbia	5,975	6,575	355	300
Territories	**95**	**120**	**...**	**...**
Yukon	45	40	...	...
Northwest Territories	50	65	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	...
Total - Canada	**48,120**	**57,290**	**7,235**	**9,080**
Canada outside Quebec	34,415	40,635	3,265	3,735

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B32

Paramedical occupations: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**1,060**	**1,425**	**65**	**125**
Newfoundland and Labrador	245	635	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	70	...	...
Nova Scotia	775	715	65	80
New Brunswick	**555**	**670**	**330**	**305**
Northern New Brunswick	190	180	175	140
Southern New Brunswick	115	140	70	90
Rest of New Brunswick	250	350	85	75
Quebec	**2,395**	**3,720**	**1,270**	**1,930**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	940	1,250	650	820
Island of Montréal	590	745	425	570
City of Laval	...	...	...	...
Eastern Quebec	335	410	55	165
Western Quebec	170	245	110	125
Estrie and Southern Quebec	160	365	100	130
Québec City and surrounding area	395	750	205	345
Rest of Quebec	390	695	150	345
Ontario	**4,615**	**6,935**	**680**	**1,095**
Southeastern Ontario	105	140	85	100
Ottawa	275	590	140	250
Northeastern Ontario	360	585	165	275
Toronto	800	1,020	35	75
Rest of Ontario	3,075	4,600	255	395
Western Canada	**4,820**	**6,050**	**355**	**400**
Manitoba	465	630	...	70
Saskatchewan	620	880	...	...
Alberta	1,545	2,450	115	115
British Columbia	2,190	2,090	140	180
Territories	**60**	**120**	**...**	**...**
Yukon	25	60	...	...
Northwest Territories	20	40	...	...
Nunavut	...	...	...	...
Total - Canada	**13,510**	**18,920**	**2,705**	**3,870**
Canada outside Quebec	11,110	15,200	1,435	1,940

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B33

Nurse aides, orderlies and patient service associates: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**6,085**	**9,065**	**600**	**605**
Newfoundland and Labrador	1,255	2,740	40	90
Prince Edward Island	640	865	110	...
Nova Scotia	4,195	5,455	450	480
New Brunswick	**3,555**	**6,225**	**2,005**	**3,210**
Northern New Brunswick	1,190	2,070	1,115	1,890
Southern New Brunswick	970	1,555	665	950
Rest of New Brunswick	1,395	2,600	225	370
Quebec	**43,630**	**58,930**	**15,940**	**20,150**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	21,515	27,905	10,735	12,755
Island of Montréal	14,845	18,120	8,380	9,565
City of Laval	1,690	2,025	600	690
Eastern Quebec	2,195	3,185	290	395
Western Quebec	1,810	2,920	915	1,270
Estrie and Southern Quebec	3,160	4,890	1,265	1,595
Québec City and surrounding area	7,685	10,940	1,355	2,215
Rest of Quebec	7,260	9,090	1,380	1,920
Ontario	**38,775**	**62,905**	**4,205**	**6,125**
Southeastern Ontario	1,205	1,350	725	830
Ottawa	3,020	4,440	1,230	1,725
Northeastern Ontario	1,825	3,500	610	1,350
Toronto	8,470	11,315	375	310
Rest of Ontario	24,250	42,300	1,265	1,915
Western Canada	**46,305**	**63,285**	**2,790**	**3,035**
Manitoba	10,205	10,675	935	820
Saskatchewan	7,445	9,205	370	410
Alberta	12,510	19,050	735	985
British Columbia	16,145	24,355	750	820
Territories	**220**	**445**	**...**	**105**
Yukon	35	180	...	...
Northwest Territories	120	210	...	...
Nunavut	70	55	...	...
Total - Canada	**138,565**	**200,855**	**25,545**	**33,230**
Canada outside Quebec	94,935	141,925	9,605	13,080

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

Table B34

Other Health Care Professionals: total number and those who were able to conduct a conversation in the minority language, 2001 and 2011

	All Health Care Professionals		Health Care Professionals able to conduct a conversation in the minority language	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	frequency			
Eastern Canada	**14,650**	**19,830**	**1,475**	**2,470**
Newfoundland and Labrador	4,085	5,570	190	400
Prince Edward Island	1,225	1,695	125	280
Nova Scotia	9,340	12,565	1,160	1,790
New Brunswick	**6,610**	**9,530**	**3,125**	**4,710**
Northern New Brunswick	1,455	1,925	1,355	1,710
Southern New Brunswick	1,615	2,520	1,025	1,850
Rest of New Brunswick	3,540	5,090	745	1,150
Quebec	**76,865**	**107,075**	**48,345**	**67,465**
Metropolitan region of Montréal	40,470	54,910	30,435	41,440
Island of Montréal	27,875	34,174	22,185	27,550
City of Laval	3,000	4,230	1,985	3,040
Eastern Quebec	3,525	4,515	1,405	1,580
Western Quebec	3,605	5,490	2,450	3,790
Estrie and Southern Quebec	5,420	8,680	3,310	5,120
Québec City and surrounding area	14,630	20,665	6,415	9,485
Rest of Quebec	9,220	12,815	4,335	6,055
Ontario	**119,370**	**165,910**	**17,970**	**22,885**
Southeastern Ontario	1,135	1,630	710	1,020
Ottawa	10,020	14,645	4,630	6,110
Northeastern Ontario	4,825	6,340	1,710	2,230
Toronto	33,530	41,930	4,015	4,675
Rest of Ontario	69,860	101,365	6,905	8,850
Western Canada	**101,260**	**141,415**	**9,235**	**12,580**
Manitoba	11,945	16,060	1,265	1,715
Saskatchewan	10,230	13,190	670	860
Alberta	34,415	50,860	3,180	3,990
British Columbia	44,670	61,305	4,120	6,015
Territories	**745**	**965**	**90**	**170**
Yukon	345	360	...	45
Northwest Territories	290	420	45	90
Nunavut	115	185	15	35
Total - Canada	**319,500**	**444,725**	**80,240**	**110,280**
Canada outside Quebec	242,630	337,650	31,895	42,815

... not applicable

Sources: Statistics Canada, Census of population, 2001 and 2011, and 2011 National Household Survey (NHS).

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